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The Daily Commercial

THE Connellsville *Record and Courier*, one of the best conducted weekly newspapers in the state, appears this week in an enlarged form, our columns having been added to its pages. Messrs. J. & E. Rupert, the editors and proprietors, are practical newspaper men, and appreciate the value of a good local newspaper, which their's emphatically is.

Primary Elections To-Day.

The Union Republican voters of Allegheny county will meet to-day in their respective election districts, for the purpose of choosing delegates to meet in convention at the Court House, on Tuesday next, to select delegates to the State Convention and to nominate a ticket for county officers. The meetings in the cities and boroughs will be held between the hours of three and seven o'clock, P. M., and the voting will be by ballot; in the townships, the meetings will be held between the hours of four and six o'clock, and the delegates be chosen by marking. As there is a contest between the candidates for some of the offices, there will doubtless be a full turn out of voters.

Juarez and Maximilian.

The New Orleans *Picayune* is authoritatively assured that Juarez and his Ministers at San Luis Potosi, write and talk of the United States and their representatives, in the politest and blandest manner possible. They cherish the most respectful sentiments toward them, and would bind closer the relations between the two countries. They get arms from the United States, and ammunition, and supplies of all kinds, and when hard pushed, as they were last Winter, they can count on what our Texan neighbors call "armed neutrality." At times they are perfectly eloquent on the subject of generosity to prisoners, and all the nobler attributes of our nature. It is only when they come to speak of Maximilian and his Generals that they show passion, and that not hot but cool, when they tell the United States that they cannot consider them "simple prisoners of war in case they fall into their hands."

Appointments by Judge McCandless of Registers in Bankruptcy.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge McCandless announced the appointment of the following nominees of Chief Justice Chase, as Registers in Bankruptcy, and to whom he had forwarded commissions by mail. For the Twelfth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna, Edward N. Willard, of Scranton, Luzerne county. Commission dated May 28, 1867.

Thirteenth District, composed of the counties of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming, Edward Overton, of Towanda, Bradford county. Commission dated May 29, 1867.

Fourteenth District, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, and Juniata, J. M. Weistling, of Harrisburg, Dauphin county. Commission dated May 29, 1867.

Sixteenth District, composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, Hastings Geur, of Chambersburg, Franklin county. Commission dated May 29, 1867.

Seventeenth District, composed of the counties of Millin, Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, John Brotherline, of Hollidaysburg, Blair county. Commission dated May 29, 1867.

Eighteenth District, composed of the counties of Center, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter, Frederick E. Smith, of Tioga, Tioga county. Commission dated May 28, 1867.

Nineteenth District, composed of the counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Elk, Forrest, Jefferson, Cameron and Clearfield, Samuel E. Woodruff, of Girard, Erie county. Commission dated May 29, 1867.

Twentieth District, composed of the counties of Mercer, Crawford, Venango and Clarion, Lorenzo D. Rogers, of Franklin, Venango county. Commission dated May 28, 1867.

Twenty-first District, composed of the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana, James A. Hunter, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county. Commission dated May 28, 1867.

Twenty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Greene, Washington, Beaver and Lawrence, J. B. Donley, of Waynesburg, Greene county. Commission dated May 27, 1867.

These appointments, together with Sam. Harper for the Twenty-second, and John N. Purviance for the Twenty-third District, complete the list of one for each Congressional District, in the Western Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

The law goes into operation to-day.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. E. P. Crane, Professor in the Western University, will preach in the Plymouth Congregational Church to-morrow morning and evening. Services to commence at the usual hour.

Rev. Mr. Kerr, the pastor of the Ridge Street United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, has gone on an excursion to Europe, and will be absent during the summer. Being a close observer and an accomplished speaker, he will return with a fund of knowledge which his congregation will be sure to enjoy.

We learn that Rev. Mr. Dickey, of the Fourth U. P. church, Allegheny, and Rev. Mr. Sproul, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, also contemplate a European trip the present season.

Rev. Alex. Clark, pastor of the First Methodist church, Pittsburgh, will deliver an address before the Literary Societies of Waynesburg College on Tuesday evening next, June 4th.

The Methodist Church, as newly organized by the General Conference in Cleveland last week, is now composed of all the loyal portion of the late Methodist Protestant Church, and a number of the late Wesleyan and Independent Methodist Churches and ministers. The Discipline is revised and greatly improved, embodying in it the principles of a pure republicanism. The rights of the laity are well secured, and the itinerancy so modified as to permit settled pastorates where preacher and people mutually prefer.

The delegates at the Conference transacted the business of the church in a most harmonious manner, notwithstanding the intricate and radical changes which were wrought in the ecclesiastical economy of the church. It is amusing to see such an undignified and bigoted expression as the following, in a religious weekly, based on the action of an individual who was present as an unauthorized reporter for another denomination and who had himself abandoned the Union movement after taking a prominent part in it at first. "Altogether the whole thing seems in a muddle." How easy it is for reformatory movements, however important and harmonious, to bewilder conservatives. And how silly it is to answer the arguments that are wrought into practical outlines by phrases that belong to bar-room politics rather than to the language of Christian courtesy and kindness.

Rev. Dr. Morgan, of Christ M. E. Church, is attracting large congregations, and accomplishing great good in the city. The young men are especially interested in that plan of worship and this is an evidence of great success in a minister.

The Noonday Prayer Meetings are still well attended. The services are held in the Lecture Room of the church.

The devotion of the Forty Hours, in honor of the Most Holy Sacrament, will commence to-morrow, at St. Paul's Catholic church, Butler.

The new Methodist Episcopal church at Oil City, Rev. J. Whitely, pastor, built to replace the one consumed by fire, will be dedicated to divine service to-morrow, by Bishop Janes, Rev. S. H. Nesbit, of this city, will be present and participate in the services of the day.

C. W. Bond, Esq., of Stamford, Conn., has been spending some days in this city, helping to organize the lay delegation forces. He is a son of Dr. Bond, long editor of the *Advocate and Journal*. The object is to canvass to seek such an organization as will reach every society, and give all the male members an opportunity of signing a petition to the next M. E. General Conference in the interest of lay delegation.

The corner stone of the new Catholic Church at Ebensburg, will be laid on Tuesday next, with appropriate services.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Goshen, Pittsburgh Conference, of which the Rev. J. McCarthy is pastor, will be opened with appropriate dedication services on Sabbath, June 9th. Rev. S. H. Nesbit, of this city, and Rev. J. Williams, presiding elder of the district, will be present to assist the pastor in the dedicatory services.

The new Methodist Episcopal meeting house in Washington township, Clarion county, Pa., eight miles east of Tionesta village, and three miles south-west of Tylersburg, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Wednesday, June 26th.

The very Rev. Father Hecker, of New York City, will preach at 10½ o'clock, to-morrow, in St. Paul's Cathedral. All classes of our community are invited to hear this old and eloquent speaker. The subject will be—"Evils of our Times and their Remedy."

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1867. NO. 227.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE MOBILE RIOTS.

Municipal Officers to be Restored.

A DEFENSE OF MAXIMILIAN.

Attempt to Seize the Registration Books in Washington.

Secretary Stanton Before the Judiciary Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1867.

The Mobile Removals.

It is generally understood in official quarters to-day that the President has about decided to interfere in the matter of the removals made by General Swayne, of the Mayor, Councils and police of Mobile, by revoking the military orders in those cases, made and provided, and by restoring the displaced municipal officials to their respective positions. He places his right to do this on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Mississippi injunction cases, wherein it was held that the duties of the Generals commanding the several Military Districts must necessarily be performed under the supervision of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, and that the duty thus imposed was in no sense ministerial, but was purely executive and political. The President assumes that the facts presented in General Swayne's report on the Mobile riot, in which it is declared that the disturbance was not preconcerted, and that the only charge against the police was that of timidity, are not sufficient to warrant their removal by the military, and that the order should be revoked. The whole question was before the Cabinet to-day, and the official report of General Pope, which is the opposite of General Swayne's report, was discussed. It is believed, however, that the order restoring the Mobile officers will be issued before the President leaves for North Carolina.

Defence of Maximilian.

Reverdy Johnson, contemplates publishing his speech made in the last executive session of the Senate on Mexican affairs. It will defend Maximilian from the charges made against him by Senator Morton, of Ind., and endeavor to show that the relations of the Liberal authorities towards this government are not what they have been generally represented.

Southern Complaints.

The President and Attorney General are receiving an immense number of letters from all portions of the South, containing suggestions and complaints of every conceivable nature, which they profess have arisen under the reconstruction act. No attempt is made to answer these letters, but when important inquiries are proposed, they are referred to the Attorney General for such action as he may deem proper.

The Washington Registry.

There has been considerable local excitement here to-day over the opening of the registration of voters, under the universal suffrage act. A large crowd of whites and blacks have throughout the City Hall all day, and the struggle to get registered has been most animated. A large police force has succeeded in maintaining order, although an attempt was made this evening to seize the registration books and destroy them. The prompt action of the police prevented it, and but five pages were torn out of one book. Three thousand additional voters have been registered since the books were opened.

The Impeachment Matter.

The Secretary of Wartestified at great length to-day before the House Judiciary Committee, relative to the restoration of Southern Railroad property, the Booth diary, and numerous other official matters which come under his notice. The Committee hope to adjourn on Monday. One or two of the members leave for home to-morrow evening.

The President's Boston Visit.

The *Star* this evening announces by authority that the President has accepted the invitation to visit Boston on St. John's day, the 14th of June, when the dedication of the Masonic temple will take place. He will be accompanied by his son, Robert Johnson, and will be escorted by Columbia Commandery and Washington Commandery, Knights Templars of this city. They will leave here about the 20th or 21st of June, and will go by railroad.

National Bank Notes at a Premium.

The Treasury Department learns that the notes of nine National Banks, which have failed, are at a premium, offered by such National Banks as have been established without circulation. The latter banks desire to use these notes as circulating mediums.

The Japanese Embassy.

The Japanese Commissioners this afternoon visited the Treasury Department, and were shown through the printing division. They manifested a deep interest in the manufacture of greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1867.

RECEPTION OF PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

Mr. Miguel Martin Tinoco was received to-day as Minister of Portugal. He delivered a brief address, to which the President replied.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were nearly a million. The receipts are increased this month, compared with April, over two and a half millions.

REPORTS.

The reports of the agents of the Freedman's Bureau for Georgia, Virginia and South Carolina, show an improved condition of the freedmen as regards the labor question, and represent that but for aid rendered to suffering citizens by the Government, many deaths would have resulted from starvation.

SURVEYING.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has sent the requisite instructions to the Surveyor General for Montana, with a view to put into immediate operation the public land system of surveys. The Surveyor General's office will be at Helena, Edgerton county. The new Surveyor General's office for Nebraska is at Plattsmouth.

THE SUPPLY OF NICKEL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Director of the Mint, with a view to obtaining a supply of nickel in convenient form, to purchase nickel cents, paying their nominal value in three and five cent pieces, which will be commenced on the 10th of June.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The interest attached to the coming municipal election is increasing. The correction of the registry commenced yesterday, and nearly 900 names have been added. The crowd has been so large to-day that the registrars were unable to get through the work at sundown, but as an accommodation they will sit until midnight. Captain Cassily, who served in the Confederate army, and others engaged on the side of the rebellion, presented themselves and were rejected, as was also a man who furnished a substitute, the decision being that he thereby furnished aid and comfort to the enemy. A number of black men were rejected on account of not having resided in the city the time required by law, viz: twelve months.

FROM MOBILE.

A Rebel Newspaper Suppressed.

MOBILE, May 31.—Yesterday's edition of the *National Republican* newspaper, published in this city, was suppressed by order of the military commandant. A guard was placed over the office, and its future publication prohibited until the proof sheets are submitted. The commandant, in the order suppressing the paper, says the paper is rendered amenable to the last paragraph of the general order of May 19, prohibiting publications or articles inciting to riot and violence, or public use of incendiary language. The article referred to was instructing the freedmen when, where and how to use fire arms.

Latest from Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The *Bulletin's* Yokohama correspondence, dated April 28th, says: News has just arrived from Osaca, that the Foreign Ministers were cordially received by the Government of Japan. The latter has agreed to open the ports of Osaca, Yeddo, and Nagaska, on the 1st of January next to European settlement and intercourse. The commercial question is unimportant. The proposition to establish gas works at Yokohama was favorably received.

A French Commission Examining Our Armories.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 31.—An official deputation from the French government has been in this city the last two days, examining the armory. They left for New York to-night.

XENIA, OHIO.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Debate of the Appeal in the McCune Case.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

XENIA, O., May 31st, 1867.

At the evening session of the United Presbyterian Assembly yesterday, Dr. Kerr made an eloquent speech in favor of sustaining the appeal in the McCune case. He spoke chiefly on the charge of opposition to the sixteenth article of the testimony.

He was followed by Dr. Young, of Monmouth, Ill., who also spoke strongly in favor of the motion.

Rev. A. Ritchie began to speak against the motion, and occupied the floor when the Assembly adjourned.

This morning the usual order was suspended after reading the minutes, and Mr. Ritchie resumed his speech against sustaining the appeal.

Prof. Findley next gained the floor, and spoke at great length in favor of the motion, and was followed by Rev. D. MacDill, who spoke till nearly the hour of adjournment. It was moved, then, to make it the order for 7 P. M., to vote on the motion without debate. It was lost.

The Assembly in this seem not to be ready for voting on this question. Doubtless there will be several long speeches made. The appeal will be sustained without doubt. What shall follow the decision no one knows.

J. R. M.

EUROPE.

BY CABLE AND MAILS.

Another Victory for the Liberals.

The North German Constitution.

Reform Victory.

LONDON, Midnight, May 31.—In the House of Commons to-night, another division took place on the reform bill. An amendment was proposed by the Liberals, requiring that a borough shall have a population of not less than 70,000 in order to be entitled to a seat in the Commons. The division resulted in a victory for the Liberals, who carried their amendment by a majority of 127.

New German Constitution.

BERLIN, Evening, May 31.—In the Prussian Parliament to-day the bill adopting the new Constitution of the North Confederation was passed to a second reading.

Fenian Acquitted.

CORK, May 31.—The trial of Condon before the special commission, resulted in his acquittal.

New Trial.

MADRID, May 31.—The owners of the steamship Tornado have succeeded in obtaining a new trial of the case in the Superior Court of Spain.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, May 31.—United States bonds, 78½.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, May 31.—Petroleum declining, sales at 42 francs.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Noon, May 31.—The bullion in the bank has increased £750,000. It has reduced rates to 2½ in the market in consequence. Consols advanced to 90¾. American securities are unchanged.

LONDON, May 31, P. M.—Consols 90¾. Illinois central advanced to 77 and 77½.

LONDON, Evening, May 31.—Consols 90¾, 9-20s, 73; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie, 40¼.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—Noon.—The sales of cotton this week were 82,000 bales. Breadstuffs and corn active. Uplands, 11½d; stock, 811,000 bales; Americans, 311,000 bales.

Breadstuffs and provisions dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; uplands, 11¾d.; Orleans, 11¾d.

Manchester market buoyant.

Breadstuffs easier. Corn declined 3d, and is quoted at 28s 3d. Peas is lower; Canadian 40s. Oats firm at 2s 6d. Barley steady. Beef and pork unchanged. Provisions and produce unchanged.

London Market.

LONDON, May 31—Evening.—Markets unaltered.

BY MAILS.

Opposition to Reorganization of French Army---Defeat of Fuad Pacha in Candia Confirmed---The London Times on the Mexican Situation---The United States to Intervene.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The steamship Deutchland has arrived from Southampton on the 21st.

Napoleon signed the London treaty on the 18th, and the King of Prussia likewise on the 17th.

Garibaldi has accepted the honorary Presidency of the British Reform League.

The *Patrie* has reason to believe Prussian agents have been dispatched to New York to purchase iron-clads. The Onondaga is among the number spoken of.

Strong dissension exists between the French Government and the legislative body on the organization of the army bill, which, it is asserted, the Commission of the Chamber has absolutely rejected.

The *Debats* urges the completion of the French system of defences, and urges the necessity of being prepared for any emergency. France desires peace, but also desires to be prepared for any event.

The Queen of Spain visits Paris about June 20th. Five hundred emigrants who accepted the amnesty have arrived in Spain. The rumored disturbances in Barcelonia are denied.

A Constantinople telegram confirms the statement that Omar Pasha was there repulsed in a great attack made on the Cretan insurgents at Sphakiat. The Turkish government has prepared for promulgation the following reforms: The reorganization of the financial system, Cretan new Consul of State, reform of military schools, granting to foreigners the right of land tenure, reform of procedure in Judicial Courts, &c.

The Russian Minister was received with marked honors by the Sultan and the Porte. The Servian and Roumanian deputies demand that the nationality question be settled before the coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary.

The King of Italy, in a speech, welcomed the treaty of London. Nevertheless, he said, we must form no illusions. Other complications may arise. We shall be fortunate if, in this period of peace, we succeed in reorganizing our finances.

PARIS, May 20.—The Committee on Reorganization have agreed to demand of the government that the effective force of the army be fixed at 800,000 men. The government consented to the proposal that the annual military contingent shall be voted by the legislative body.

The Minister of War, by order of the Emperor, issued an order reducing from 5,000 to 2,500 francs the amount to be paid for exemption from military service.

BERLIN, May 20.—It is semi-officially stated that no proposals for a general disarmament have reached Berlin from England.

The North German *Gazette* draws attention to the report of continued armament in France.

The London *Times*, in an article, on the 21st, on Mexican affairs, says Juarez can neither construct nor maintain a government, and it appears to be both the United States must not attempt an intervention. The Mexicans are incapable of self-government. The Americans may be reluctant to undertake it, but they brought it upon themselves, for the American government said the French must quit Mexico. They will experience the same resistance the French did, but have greater advantages in overcoming it. Whatever course or principle of policy they may proclaim, they will find a faction to oppose their intervention and rise in insurrection. This opposition they must suppress, as the French would have done, if arms and liberty were in question in respect to doctrines of nationality or independence. The work will be probably troublesome, but as there will at any rate be no body to hinder it, we may presumeit will be accomplished at last.

The captain and boat's crew of the English ship Assam Valley, who landed on North Andoman Island, were attacked and overpowered by the natives, who are Cannibals. It is feared all were murdered. The Government will dispatch steamers to rescue the survivors, should any remain.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Sanitary Measures---Mobile and Ohio Railroad to be Extended to Cairo---The River to be Bridged at that Point.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The City Council has passed an ordinance prohibiting keeping more than two cows by any one person within the city limits. This will compel the removal of a large number of dairies to the country, and vastly improve the sanitary condition of the city.

A Cairo dispatch says the extension of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to a point in Kentucky opposite Cairo, is finally determined upon, and that the work will be completed in a short time. The bridging of the Ohio river at Cairo is also contemplated.

A Bait for Gudgeons.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Number 6,228 drew the $50,000 prize in Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Covington, Kentucky, drawing to-day.

Planing Mill Burned.

BOSTON, May 31.—The planing mill of Bisbee & Watson, on Causeway street, was burned this morning. Loss $25,000 to $30,000; insured.

A Murderess Convicted.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 31.—Bridget Dergen was convicted of murder in the first degree, for killing Mrs. Coriell, at New Market. The trial lasted 11 days.

Murderous Insanity.

WILMINGTON, May 31.—The trial of Joseph M. Platt, for the murder of J. Passy Smith in April, was concluded to-day. A verdict of not guilty was given on account of insanity.

A Presidential Calculation.

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* has been making an estimate of the comparative strength of political parties in the country, and what the result of an election would be in certain contingencies which are not wholly unlikely to occur. Giving the Democrats all the unorganized States and Connecticut, the Republicans would have 220 electoral votes to 99 for the Democrats:

"If New York be given to the Democrats, the Republicans would still have in the electoral college one hundred and eighty-seven votes, to one hundred and thirty-two Democrats. If New York and Pennsylvania are both given to the Democrats, this would make the electoral college stand one hundred and sixty-one Republicans to one hundred and fifty-eight Democrats. If Connecticut, which is given to the Democrats in the list, should go Republican, this would give the Republicans fifteen majority, with the loss to them of New York and Pennsylvania. If the Republicans should lose these States and New Jersey, and gain Connecticut, they would still have a majority in the electoral college."

Assuming that the unorganized States will be sufficiently rehabilitated to vote at the next Presidential election, the contest will be close enough to be interesting, to say the least.

Pennsylvania Reserve Association.

About three hundred members of the old Pennsylvania Reserves, met in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Thursday, May 30th, the anniversary of the last battle in which the corps participated during the rebellion. Maj. Gen. S. W. Crawford presided, and Major John C. Harvey acted as Secretary. Gen. McCandless, of Philadelphia, delivered the annual address, which was both eloquent and appropriate. It is to be published, and copies furnished the members of the Association.

An election for officers resulted in the choice of Hon. A. L. Curtin, as President, and Major John C. Harvey as recording Secretary.

Among the members of the Board of Managers from Pittsburgh are General Charles Barnes, Surgeon General J. A. Phillips, Col. R. B. Roberts, Captain Cooper, late of First Artillery, Adjutant A. L. Reed, and others. Captain Chill Hazzard, of Monongahela City, is also a member of the Board. The Board will meet in this city in January.

The Association resolved to hold its next meeting in Pittsburgh, May 30th, 1868. A committee, whose names will hereafter be announced, will be appointed to make arrangements for the next meeting.

The members partook of a banquet Thursday evening, at the State Capital Hotel, which was a superb affair. The board was presided over by Gen. Crawford. Governor Geary, who was elected an honorary member of the Association, was also present and participated in the festivities. The regular toasts were responded to by Generals Geary, Crawford, McCandless, Fisher, Ent, Todd, Hartsborn and McCoy, and the volunteer toasts, which were plentiful and witty, were jovially responded to by other members of the Association. It was a joyful one, and will be gladly remembered by all who participated in it.

The Mobile Riot---General Pope's Report.

The report of Major General Pope on the late Mobile Riot has been published. He says: One thing is manifest, and that is, that the Mayor, Jones M. Withers, though everybody, and no doubt himself, apprehended a disturbance during Judge Kelley's speech, instead of being present with the necessary police force and a strong interest to keep the peace, went off to his house, a mile and a half distant, because, probably he supposed the excitements of the speaker would not be pleasant to him; and left the peace of the city in the hands of the Chief of Police, who either sympathized with the rioters or was wholly inefficient. It certainly is not to be attributed to the zeal or conduct of either of those functionaries that the riot did not assume formidable proportions. I have, therefore, removed both, not only because of their criminal misconduct on this occasion, but because there is not likely to be confidence of any worthy character in them, whilst they retain their offices. I have appointed Mr. Horton, a much respected Union man of Mobile, Mayor, and Col. Dimon, formerly of the army, but for the last year a citizen of Mobile, Chief of Police. I consolidated the entire police force and probably change the Board of Aldermen in a few days. Colonel Dimon I know well personally, as he served for a long time under my command, and I feel sure that as Chief of Police I will guarantee that there will not be another riot in Mobile. The instigator of the late riot, or leader, was not conspicuous actor for he is in confinement at Fort Gaines, and will be tried by a Military Commission. The civil authorities released him on bail. Colonel Shepherd, who was present at the meeting, says that Judge Kelley's speech was dignified and patriotic, and fully acquits him of provoking the disturbance.

STATE ITEMS.

A remarkable prodigy, a lad of six years, is lecturing in Union town.

Philemon W. Morgan, aged seventy-two years, a resident of Springhill township, Fayette county, fell into the fire, while in a spasm, a few days since, and was so badly burned that he died on the 17th inst.

Preparations are being made to lay the corner stone of the Soldier's Monument, in Uniontown, on the 5th of July next, with appropriate ceremonies.

Mr. William McBurney has been appointed Postmaster at East Liberty, Fayette county, vice Miss Susan Ransom, resigned.

Sunday, May 19th, a little daughter of Patrick Daily, of Penn township, Clearfield county, aged about five years, met with a fatal accident. A heavy wagon-bed had been placed in a leaning position against the fence, upon which the little girl attempted to climb, but her weight upturned the bed, which in its fall fell upon and smashed the child's head—causing almost instant death.

A man named David Henderson, purporting to hail from Pittsburgh, was arrested just as he was going out of Clearfield borough on Wednesday morning, May 22d, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of Mrs. Welsh's millinery store, in that place. Some ill-shaped foot-prints in the garden, in front or rear of the store, led to his arrest—he having a deformed foot. After a hearing before Justice Shugart he was committed to jail to await a trial.

THE English papers fear that this year will witness the dire shadow of last year's commercial eclipse. There is in England a perfect dearth of credit which is already painfully and pinchingly felt, and much of it is ascribed to the insolvency of the railroads upon which many families have depended for small incomes in the shape of dividends. Money that was borrowed when money was easy to obtain, has now to be repaid when it is all but impossible to borrow, and many families of moderate incomes are writing their hundred a year into an abyss from which not a particle of it can ever return; and there is no help for it; while pride, and the dread of losing caste, and the dread of losing situation, prevent many a struggling man from taking a step which would put an end to a life-long burden.

THE Judicial election in Illinois for Judges and Clerks of the Circuit Courts, and a Judge and Clerk of the State Supreme Court in the Second Grand Division (Central Illinois), will take place next Monday. The contest for Supreme Judge and Clerk in the second Grand Division is quite spirited. The Republicans having nominated Mr. Emerson, an able jurist and highly qualified to sit on the bench, for Judge, in the place of Chief Justice Walker, a pro-slavery Democrat, who is a candidate for re-election, there is a probability of the success of the former, as well as of Colonel John M. Snyder, late Private Secretary to the Governor, who is the Republican candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court for that grand division.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is enjoying the company of Mason and Slidell in Canada. The trio are hovering on the borders of the land they vainly attempted to rule, and were seen at Prescott on Wednesday, on their way to St. Catharine's and thence to Toronto. The Canadians Ionize them tremendously.

FROM RICHMOND.

Decorating Graves of Confederates---Review of Troops.

RICHMOND, VA., May 31.—To-day was observed by the ladies of this city in decorating the graves of the Confederate dead. The stores were closed. About 10,000 persons were in attendance at Hollywood Cemetery.

General Schofield reviewed the troops of this district this morning.

Judge Kelley arrived to-night, and leaves for Washington to-morrow.

A Bait for Gudgeons.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Number 6,228 drew the $50,000 prize in Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Covington, Kentucky, drawing to-day.

Planing Mill Burned.

BOSTON, May 31.—The planing mill of Bisbee & Watson, on Causeway street, was burned this morning. Loss $25,000 to $30,000; insured.

Forger Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Lorenzo E. Sheppard, of Brooklyn, has been arrested here for several forgeries amounting to $2,000.

Prize Fight.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The prize fight between Jones and McCoole was settled to-day. They agree to fight within fifty miles of Cincinnati for $1,000 a side.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Border State Republican Convention Called---Its Object to Secure Manhood Suffrage.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—The Republican State Committee has issued a call for a Border State Convention, to be held on the 13th of September in this city. Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri are invited to co-operate in the movement, and send delegates without regard to race or color, as each deem expedient. The object of the Convention is to organize an appeal to Congress for the passage of the Sumner-Wilson bill or such other legislation as will lead to the establishment of manhood suffrage, throughout the Union.

Sad Case of Drowning at Oil City.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.]

OIL CITY, PA., May 31, 1867.

As Frederick Kelster was riding into the river to water his horse, this afternoon, the horse fell down in the water, throwing Mr. Kelster off. He disappeared, and blood being found on the water leads to the supposition that the horse kicked him while under the water. His body has not been recovered. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss. F.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, May 31, 1867.

MOBILE CITY OFFICERS TO BE RESTORED.

A special from Washington says the President contemplates the restoration of the Mayor and Common Council of Mobile, deposed by General Pope, to their old positions. He will do so on the strength of General Swayne's report and the opinion of the Attorney General.

FORGERS SENTENCED.

Jno. H. Trapp, the lawyer convicted of forging pension and bounty papers, was sentenced to five years in the State prison. Jno. A. Foster, for the same offense, two years imprisonment.

TRADE MARKS.

Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, decided that the construction of a machine in the form of a letter constituted a trade mark, and granted an injunction against the manufacture of a certain class of sewing machines.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

Wm. Schoubert, who murdered his landlord a few months ago on the latter interfering in a quarrel between him and his wife, plead guilty and was sentenced to State prison for life. It is said Schoubert was convicted of a murder in Germany, but was pardoned on the occasion of a Prince coming of age, when the custom is to pardon the guilty throughout the country.

RETURN OF MANDAMUS.

The return of Mr. Pritchard to the mandamus ordering him to show the transfer books of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company was filed to-day. He says he has exhibited a statement of the common and preferred stock surrendered for transfer, but has not had under his charge any transfer books, stock ledger or list, except so far as appear on the certificate book and statement of certificates so surrendered.

DINNER TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

A private dinner was given to Admiral Farragut this evening at the Manhattan Club.

HAYTI.

Advices from Hayti to May 19th state that the country is tranquil. Salnave continued Provisional President, and it was believed would accept the Presidency. He is a man of progress, great energy and decision. It was supposed Solomque would return to Hayti to spend the remainder of his days, but there is now no thought of his taking part in public affairs. He is over eighty years old and one side of his body is quite paralyzed.

SUICIDE.

Wesley H. Hill, formerly a well known hotel proprietor, committed suicide in Brooklyn today.

SUBSTANTIAL AID.

The Southern Famine Relief Commission is acknowledging a further contribution of $1,500 in gold from California, and that the steamship Passvor will sail for Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, with 20,000 bushels of corn on Tuesday next.

THE TURF.

Buckeye Club Races, Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The Buckeye Race Course was well attended this afternoon. There were two races. The first race, two mile heats, for three yearold colts and fillies, was won by Swigert's bay filley by Lexington; time, 3:40¾ and 3:50¾. The second race was for a dash of two miles, for all ages, purse $400. Five horses started. The race was won by Moonlight; time, 3:38¾.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—Mayor Heath appointed two negroes policemen to-day.

Advices from Havana are to the 28th. Captain General Manzana notified the Consular Agent of the Chilean Government to quit the island within eight days.

The sugar and molasses warehouse of Macketna was destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th.

The French steamer Sonora arrived to-day from Vera Cruz. She confirms the surrender of Maximilian and his Generals. The commander of Vera Cruz is only waiting official notification to surrender the city.

Maryland Constitutional Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, May 31.—In the State convention, by a vote of sixty to forty, it was decided that the question of removing the disability heretofore imposed on negroes, preventing them from testifying in Courts of the State ought to be settled by the convention, and the constitution now being formed ought to contain provisions removing such disability.

Union Pacific Railway Excursion.

ALTOONA, PA., May 31.—An excursion party for the Union Pacific Road, arrived here to-night. Assistant Secretary Chandler, Senator Cameron, and several members of Congress are among them. They expect to reach Fort Harker, Kansas, next Tuesday.

Steamer Disabled.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 31.—The steamer Old Colony, bound for New York, broke her machinery. The crash caused some consternation among the passengers for a time, but no one was injured. The steamer was towed back here by the Metropolis, which found her in a helpless condition.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—Attorney General Brewster and Secretary of State Jordon left this evening with the excursion party from Philadelphia for the far West.

Buffalo Horse Fair.

BUFFALO, May 31.—The second annual horse fair will be held on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of August. The premiums amount to $12,000.

Senatorial Excursion Party.

OMAHA, May 31.—The Senatorial excursion party arrived here this afternoon, and leave for the West at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONAL.—The postoffice address of Capt. J. I. V. Hazzard has been changed to Fort Harper, Kanzas, he having received an appointment in the Quartermaster's Department of the regular army.

MATCH GAME.—There will be a match game of Base Ball between the Eureka and Atlantic Clubs this afternoon, at three o'clock, on the ground of the former club, Ninth ward. An exciting contest is expected.

HORSES STOLEN.—A fine bay horse and a roan mare were stolen from the stable of Mr. Thomas Wightman on the East Liberty Turnpike, on Thursday night. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for the arrest of the thief or thieves and the recovery of the horses.

FENIAN PIC-NIC.—The anniversary of the "Battle of Lime Stone Ridge," where the "Queen's Own" were put to flight by a handful of Fenians, will be celebrated on Monday by the Pittsburgh Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, who will hold a grand pic-nic at Glenwood Grove. General O'Neill, the hero of the battle, is expected to be present at the pic-nic, and a pleasant time will doubtless be enjoyed by those who may attend it.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. James K. Dain, who is about to sever his connection with the Excelsior Omnibus Company, last evening entertained the employees of the company at the St. James Hotel, Liberty street. After all present had satisfied themselves with the good things spread before them, Mr. Dain was called up stairs, when the employees presented him with a complete set of elegant riding equipments. The presentation speech was made by Mr. O. R. Cole, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, and was neatly responded to by Mr. Dain. After a pleasant interchange of sentiment, the company adjourned about ten o'clock.

THE MONUMENTAL FAIR.

The Attendance Still Increasing---The Voting on Prize Articles---Receipts Up to Last Evening, $8,500.

Another immense throng was in attendance at the Monumental Fair, at City Hall, yesterday, which proves it to be, what it really is, a great attraction. The hall was literally jammed last evening, and the receipts and attendance were as large as any day since the opening of the Fair. The success of the Fair is an established fact, and promises to exceed even the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends.

THE BOOTHS.

All the booths are being well patronized, and as the articles are disposed of, the tables are replenished by the contributions of our patriotic citizens. The Art Gallery was thronged yesterday by the lovers of the fine arts, and the receipts of admission to this department alone reached one hundred and eight dollars. The Floral Pagoda is also well patronized by the lovers of flowers, and the ladies in attendance are meeting with abundant patronage. Additions are daily being made to the Relic and Curiosity Shop, and it is now one of the most attractive and entertaining features of the Fair. The ladies in charge of the Lawrenceville booth had their tables replenished yesterday with a number of new articles, which are offered for sale. The express office and the booth for the sale of articles from the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, is also meeting with the greatest success. The ladies in charge of the Sunny Side booth have also added a number of new articles to their table, among which are a beautiful tea set, to be raffled for, and a pipe manufactured by a wounded Union soldier, while in Andersonville prison, which is a magnificent piece of workmanship, and which will be raffled for at one dollar a chance, one hundred and twenty chances. A magnificent Royal Arch Masonic gown, donated by Mrs. James Park, has been placed in the First Presbyterian booth, for raffle. A number of articles have

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867.

SUPPLEMENT

To accommodate the favors which a discriminating advertising public have of late showered upon us, we have been compelled to curtail the usual amount of reading matter. As a partial return for this we send out with the COMMERCIAL to-day a Supplement, whereby we give between seventeen and eighteen columns of extra matter. That contained in the Supplement will be found to be of an excellent quality, as well as liberal in quantity. Notwithstanding we give daily a much greater amount of reading than any paper published in Pennsylvania, we shall occasionally resort to Supplements, though more as a recognition of the liberality of the business community than as a sufficient return for their patronage.

A MOVEMENT has been initiated for abolishing privateering in time of war. Excellent! Let the plan embrace all kinds of stealing, on sea and land, in war and peace, official and private. Let privateering in war, and peculation in office be abolished by all means. Particular attention is solicited to the department of legislative privateering.

THE North bids fair to inherit the filibustering infamy of the South, since the occupation of the latter, in that line, is gone. Raids and rumors of raids on our peaceful northern neighbors, keep them in constant alarm. The alarm does not seem to extend to the Government at all, but the scattered population, the women and children are kept in terror of an invasion of bloody Irish Fenians, all the time. The special alarm at the present time—any soldier-like movements being denied—has probably arisen from the appearance of some particularly ugly looking *ferriners* in the border towns looking for a job of work.

WE have indulged a sincere sympathy for our neighboring town of Washington, in regard to the number and enormity of crimes that have been chronicled in connection with its honored name, for a few months past. It has been the occasion of some surprise, that a locality so long noted for its high intelligence and morality should be the scene of so many and such terrible crimes. Perhaps this very fame may have induced desperate characters to resort thither to practise their criminal trades. But we congratulate the good people on the measure of relief that the Courts are giving them, in sending to the penitentiary, under exemplary sentences, a large lot of the wretched and desperate men who have infested their locality.

SOMETHING ABOUT ORGANS.

"According to a class of political philosophers, everywhere to be found, the success of a party depends on its having an organ, and it is nothing but modesty, it is to be presumed, that prevents them from affirming that the organship should center in themselves,—and even this restraint is sometimes thrown off, either in the spirit of patriotism or because of an apprehension that the merits of the aspirants will not be known unless they themselves declare them.

In this view of the subject, the Republican party in the city of New York must be in a condition little less than hopeless. The *Tribune* some time since repudiated the appellation, and begged to be called anything but a party organ; for, with its ideas of journalism, should such a stigma attach to it all hope of influence, respectability and success would vanish forever. The *Times* only wished to be permitted to support the party, its principles and candidates; at different periods the strength and value of its advocacy have been widely acknowledged; but at no moment in its existence would its editor have deemed the suspicion that his paper was or desired to become the organ of a party other than a great misfortune. And so, too, the *Post* and—in its better days—the *Commercial Advertiser*; their views of respectability and independence never tolerated the idea of organship.

The time was, in the low stages of journalism, when things were different and a newspaper was but a machine—a mere instrument used at will by ambitious leaders—a thing of convenience, without individuality or independence—an organ, indeed, in about the same sense as is the wheezy concern carried around by a man whose monkey in a red cap is the superior. It is only in quarters where journalism is at a low stage, the old slavish idea of party organship is thought of—an idea at once degrading, because it presupposes the absence of independence, the utterance of such views only as the schemes of men or purposes of the hour necessitate, and consequently the rejection of ideas and principles in their broad applicability to government, the public weal and particular measures. Men incapable of thinking for themselves may need an organ to instruct them how to act. In these days, when the great mass of the people are intelligent and read for instruction—not dictation—equally free to accept or reject, according to their judgment, there is little need for organs. Something higher and better is expected; and wherever journalism has been lifted from the rut where it so long languished—when newspapers were only too happy to be styled organs—something higher is realized in the free and intelligent discussion of men and measures, the advocacy of ideas—with independence, under a conscientious sense of duty, to dissent from whatever is not right, whether it be in one party or another. In this way only can a journal be of real service to a party, prove itself worthy of confidence, or achieve permanent success.

FIGHTING THE INDIANS.

GEN. MEAGHER, of Montana, has probably, before this, brought the Indian war to a crisis in that Territory. By organizing a band of volunteers to fight Indians, on their own terms, he will no doubt, shock the sensibilities of thousands, and incur the severe denunciations of many right minded people. But, if experience is worth anything, the rule of fighting Indians, with brass bands and floating pennons, is a practical failure. In most matters our people receive the testimony, and are guided by the opinions, of those men who are practically familiar with the subject; but in our Indian policy those who know least claim to overrule or totally exclude the testimony and suggestions of those best acquainted with its practical workings. Ordinarily, when a criminal is to be tried, the court seeks to know his character, from his neighbors, and hearsay evidence is ruled out; but when the Indian comes up for trial the men who know him, his neighbors, are driven from the witness stand, as prejudiced, influenced by interest, revenge or fear, and the court calls up the chimera of some novelist's brain, and substitutes it for the personal knowledge of the living witness. That the Indian has been wronged by white men, and even by Government, no one pretends to deny; but is this any reason that our pioneer settlers and travelers, often the most innocent of all our citizens, as regards these wrongs, shall be abandoned to their ferocious revenge? The dwellers at Five Points, and in every other haunt of crime, have all been wronged by individuals and by Government. Are the orderly citizens of New York and other cities, willing to expiate that wrong by permitting those communities to break out, in force, pillage and burn, cut off the noses, ears, fingers, toes, feet or hands of men, cut out their tongues, punch out their eyes, hamstring and outrage women, bake babies in cook stoves, shut up rooms full of little children, and leave them to die of hunger, and many other amusements of like character, then arm the officers of the law with fifes and drums, and send them out to hunt the criminals, in open day, forbidding any measure that would make it probable they could catch one, and if they did, feed and pet, and flonize him; say poor outcast; he but revenged the wrongs of his people? How would such a policy operate away down East? May we not doubt the justice of abandoning our frontier settlers, to be the scape goat, which shall bear the sins of the Nation, committed against the Indian? That fighting Indians, by the rules of civilized warfare, is, virtually, abandoning them, has been abundantly proved, by past experience. It, therefore, after long delays, and hoping against hope, for protection from Government, our frontiersmen take up the gauge of battle, as the Indians throw it down, fight Indians by the rule of Indian warfare, and make the war one of extermination, on both sides, as it has always been on one, is it more than we have reason to expect? It is the law of Nature, that the creature who prowls around your path, like a wolf, seeking your life, should be dealt with as a wolf, and this law will exterminate the Indian, unless Government ceases to recognize the right of Indians to murder and pillage, on the pretext of war.

POLLARD THE CHIVALROUS.

MR. POLLARD, late the amiable and chivalrous—southern style—editor of the Richmond *Times*, appears to have an embarrassing outset as a lecturer, even more so than his finishing out as an editor. General SCHOFIELD met the announcement of POLLARD's lecture on Southern Chivalry, with an order prohibiting its delivery. This was more cavalierly than kindly done, POLLARD no doubt thought. The next we hear of the lecturer and his parturient endeavors, is an announcement of the expected delivery of it in Lynchburgh, followed by a statement that it was not brought forth, for want of an audience, the eloquent and chivalrous author having intimated to the empty benches that the lecture would be postponed. This appears to have hurt POLLARD's pride, or something about him, and the Lynchburgh editor makes an apology, and adds that "he had no reason to allude to Mr. P. in any unkind or ungerous manner." This brings out a like apology, making bad worse, from the Richmond *Enquirer*, with the explanation, "We learn that the lecture came off under very unfavorable circumstances, having encountered the novel attractions of a tournament and coronation ball, after the disadvantage of *four* previous postponements."

POLLARD's chivalry must be at a great discount, if it can't get a hearing even on the occasion of a *knightly* tournament. His lecture, for aught that appears, is still *struggling* for a birth. In the *Times*, POLLARD could say his say in favor of his boasted chivalry, and could scold and rail at all Yankees, as of low degree; but it seems that even in Virginia, the people will not assemble to hear him, although he has the martyr's cry furnished him by Gen. SCHOFIELD's prohibitory order. If anything could get a Virginia audience together to hear POLLARD on chivalry, General SCHOFIELD's forbidding him to speak would be the thing, but perhaps the speedy recall of the prohibition destroyed its effect. And we must say, we take it as a good sign of the Lynchburg people, that with the opportunity offered by four postponements, they would not go to hear POLLARD's chivalry speech. They have had enough of that sort of chivalry, it is to be hoped, in the columns of the *Times* during the war and since.

MAKING JOY IN THE SOUTH.

MR. GREELEY congratulates himself that the course he has lately pursued in reference to Mr. DAVIS, has had a most conciliatory effect on the people of the Southern States, and that the evidence of it is given in many letters received by him from that quarter. The Richmond *Enquirer* celebrated the action of Mr. GREELEY, in the same strain and on the same ground, but at the same time demonstrated that it felt no such influence itself, by indulging, without any softening or mitigation, the same vituperative style and the same unfriendly sentiments toward Northern people and measures, that it had before.

It was just so, too, last year, when the Conservative party was formed. It was to inaugurate the political millenium, and the chief priests, officiating on the famous occasion, went nearly into hysterics, certainly dramatics, of joy in the anticipation.

But what is the ground of this conciliation? Why, simply that the several movements—the Conservative and Mr. GREELEY's—were concessions to the party lately warring against the Union. So the loyal people wisely judged of the attempt made in Philadelphia to cheat them out of the fruits of their hard-earned victory. And so they judge of Mr. GREELEY's *conciliatory* romancing. That he should receive letters from the South expressive of great satisfaction and complacency, is just as natural and just as logical a consequence, as that the Conservative should have been hailed as the champion of the adherents of the lost cause. It is not strange. But it is strange that a man of his acuteness should adduce their gratification as evidence that his action was judicious and right, or that their conciliatory sentiments were disposed to crystalize around it, in any forms favorable to true loyalty, like his own.

THE UNION IN THE O. S. ASSEMBLY.

Some favorable progress has been made at the Old School Assembly, in Cincinnati, in this interesting negotiation. The Assembly are, however, not yet, at our latest accounts, up to the New School, which promptly approved the basis or plan that was proposed by the joint committee. In the Old School this Basis was committed to a committee, from which, after deliberation two reports were received, one from the majority and the other from the minority. The former was the one understood to represent the views of those most favorable to the Union. The discussion appears to have been free and spirited, as well as highly courteous. But although exhaustive of the strength of speakers and the time of the Assembly, the debate appears not to have exhausted the subject or the stock of speeches.

Seeing this to be "the situation," a judicious gentleman, Dr. BREED, of Philadelphia, made a proposition that if the *other* side would forbear further debate, *his* colleagues, who "had about a dozen speeches of an hour each to make, would suppress theirs," in order to come to a vote at once. In view of a reserve corps of such formidable proportions, both sides acceded to the proposition with the greatest alacrity. The question was on the adoption of the *minority* report. Just at this time a motion was made to lay this question on the table, and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided to lay the question on the table, by a vote of 144 yeas to 63 nays.

Then the question on the *majority* report was taken up. After some amendments, embodying an intimation that the Assembly do not at present express approbation or disapprobation of the Basis, in its details, the Report of the majority of the committee was agreed to, only some half a dozen voices voting nay. The subject, therefore, is left to the consideration of the Church, and in the hands of the committee for negotiation with the committee of the New School for another year, when further, and perhaps final, action will be taken. Here ended the action of the Assembly, on Wednesday evening, after a consideration of two or three days.

IN Col. Forney's letters from Liverpool, he states that while at Philadelphia the difference between high and low tide is but five feet, at Liverpool it is twenty-two, which will prevent the lightening of heavy vessels. To meet this the docks were built. High tide floats vessels in, the gates are shut, and so they ride safely while the ocean retires. There are ten miles of these docks, which cost more than one hundred millions of dollars. They are built as if intended to endure as long as the pyramids. London or Liverpool could not be commercial capitals without them. The buildings, public and private, are models of solidity, built of a soft, white stone, which is very abundant all over the Island, is easily worked, and hardens and grows dark by exposure to the atmosphere. The streets are paved with huge blocks of this stone, and are clean at all times. We thought Philadelphia clean, but streets and country roads in England are clean and smooth as a model race course.

Other accounts from the regions west of the Mississippi, are favorable, though there is some complaint of backwardness.

THE *Times* says, the people of New York are so good on city railways, that by and by companies will require passengers to take turns with the horses in driving the cars.

SOUTHERN institutions are threatening to become prevalent among us. We deem it demanded of us, occupying the position we do, to sound the tocsin of alarm. Fillibustering is a popular theme of talk among the Fenians, and a tournament is actually on the eve of celebration, by the Knights of the sable countenance, in Oakland Park.

THE corn prospect in Indiana is said not to be good. In the first place the protracted cold and wet weather delayed planting, and the same influence rotted a good share of what was planted. The consequence is many farmers are nearly discouraged; but when was there a year that croaking was not, at some period or other, the order of the day?

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Times* admits that England is beaten in the Exposition; that France is ahead in fabrics, cotton, silks; in furniture, art, machinery, everything but one kind of porcelaine. Subscriptions are being raised in England to send skilled artizans to the Exposition and give them an opportunity to study the many improvements.

GEN. BURTON is about to try the merits of some new gun carriages. He will probably take up the matting also, now that the distinguished guests of the nation have gone for a summer tour in Canada. Perfect quiet around Fortress Monroe is no longer necessary, and Gen. Burton has been relieved of his arduous duties as head chamberlain, so he can fire away without fear of wakening the baby or the baby's papa.

THE Philadelphia *Press* refers, editorially, to its own columns, for a letter proposing to buy citizens at fifteen dollars per head, and approves highly of the project, but has placed the letter in such an obscure corner that we have been unable to find it. We agree, however, with the *Press* that a good citizen is cheap at $15 00. For extra specimens $15 50 might be allowed, and children half price.

IN view of the Senatorial excursion party to the plains, the Chicago *Republican* makes this suggestion, which we think worthy of some attention: "It would be a profitable investment of per diem and expenses, were Congress itself, in Committee of the Whole, to make the grand tour of the Great West, and, as eye-witnesses, discover the true end and means of national development. Perhaps, episodically, an Indian scare *en route* would hasten them to a solution of the Indian question."

THE planters of Jamaica are much excited against the tax laid by the new Government on houses and lands. Some of them own hundreds, some thousands of acres on which they have paid no tax for years. The *Colonial Standard* councils resistance, and the Government has ordered tax collectors to proceed in enforcing the law. The new plan for organizing Courts of Justice, similar to those of England, is resisted as an innovation.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times*, writing from Lynchburg, says the negroes are full of the idea that they are to have free farms, and that the only way to prevent them voting solid for confiscation is to appeal to their affection for their old masters, and their hatred of the poor whites who would share with them the benefits of land distribution. "The South is full of Caleb Baldinstones in sable skins. A generation must pass into the graves before they will cease to be found."

THE New York *Herald* says that the New York *Tribune* has become "the recipient of the immense advertising patronage of our Copperhead city corporation," and that this "plum" is worth "fifty or sixty thousand dollars a year, at the lowest calculation." The *Herald* alleges that the *Tribune* receives this good thing in consequence of Mr. Greeley's trip to Richmond. Although it is entirely true the *Tribune* is the recipient of the patronage as stated—but who believes the fact has any connection with the bailing of Davis?

PETROLEUM FOR FUEL.—A Board of naval engineers has for some time been experimenting at the Charlestown Navy Yard with crude petroleum as fuel for generating steam on sea-going vessels. The heat generated by the system employed, is said to be intense, and the combustion so perfect that no smoke is perceptible. The test lasted eighty-seven successive hours. Commodore Rodgers is announced as satisfied with the experiment, and will apply to the Department at Washington for permission to make a trial trip by sea as a further test.

MR. SUMNER, in his speech on Alaska, which is too long to print, gives as clear an account as one could hope for, of a land of which nothing is, really, known. The climate will not ripen grain or vegetables. It is too cold. There is plenty of fish, which cannot be preserved, because it is too wet. Only sixty days of dry weather in the year. There is gold, copper and iron, but mines are not worth mining. Coal do; wood will not burn, climate too humid, but it is a very fine country. All of which reminds one of the Scotchman's wool, whose only fault was—that it was good for nothing.

THE Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* gives an account of the whipping of some men, one white and six colored, at the public whipping post, by the Sheriff of the county, on the 17th inst. The post is in the jail yard, elevated to accommodate spectators—of whom a crowd were present. The pillory is two upright posts with two cross-bars between them, each with a half circle hollowed out for the neck. The victim stoops, lays his neck and arms on the lower bar, the upper is brought down and fastened. The strain of the position in an hour becomes torture. The scourge is a cat-o-nine; each blow is nine. The white man had thirty blows, lightly laid on; which produced livid lines. "The mangled flesh was drawn, the muscles rose in knotted cords, and the whole naked body showed a livid, purple color. Faint and staggering, the prisoner was covered with an old blanket, untied and led away."

This is described the trembling and shrinking of one who received sixty lashes, well laid on, when the blanket was thrown on the torn body, and he led away.

An old rheumatic negro, seventy years of age, had "plead guilty to the larceny of some chickens, urged that he was no longer able to work, and must steal or starve. He tottered and trembled to the stake, had his twenty lashes, and the majesty of the law was vindicated. Does Delaware really belong to this Union, Sanlsbury, Democracy and all?

"Is this the land our fathers loved,
The freedom which they tried to win?"

THE Boston *Traveller* thinks it perceives in the side movements to politics—local and special issues, such as license and the kind—the evidence of Democratic intrigue which should lead Republicans to be on their guard. The hope of the Democratic party, as to the Presidential contest, is that in the elections preceding that contest, they will be able to gain some advantage, however small, as in Connecticut, whereby their scattered and discouraged ranks will be consolidated and strengthened. It is too true that continued success is liable to render Republicans careless and perhaps willing but thoughtlessly to lend themselves temporarily to schemes concocted really for their permanent division and overthrow. Considering that their battles which they have been waging so long and successfully, are not yet fought out, but that the most precious fruits of the contest remain to be gathered, it is presumed that Republicans need but to be cautioned against the arts of the enemy in this respect. In suffering themselves to be divided on local questions or on points that have no necessary connection with national politics they will inflict a permanent injury on the great cause of Freedom and Progress. There is no local question that Republicans, if they are wise, cannot manage and agree. The undoubted wish of the people on all points should be consulted, by which we mean not the designs of demagogues or interested parties.

Wendell Phillips and the Clergy.

Wendell Phillips at the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, in Boston, on Thursday last, offered a series of resolutions, so strikingly characteristic that there is no mistaking their paternity, of which the following is one:

Resolved, That in the shameful reticence of the so-called Christian pulpit on these great social and vital themes, setting them aside as only political subjects—in the timid and selfish reservation and worldly notions of the church and of the ministry which claim to be the anointed moral instructors of the people, and in the general time-serving policy of religious organizations, we see quite as fruitful a cause of our social and political trouble as in the short-coming of our Congress, the bad policy of the President, or the general inertness of the people, bad as these are.

Now the truth is, the clergy of the loyal part of the land, as a general thing, have done this duty nobly, but it seems that, with Mr. Phillips, the greater the faithfulness the more conspicuous the mark for his shots.

THE Chicago *Republican* says: "It is not certain, even in Chicago, that the favorite Nicholson will permanently hold its place. If it proves to last only a few years, under heavy wear, and through that period has the quality of always holding moisture, this pavement will have other points more objectionable than its own perishableness. It cannot but be detrimental to the health of the city to have our streets generally covered with a surface of decaying wood." Perhaps some new job needs "choosing."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

An extraordinary piece of news is current in Paris, to the effect that a high military officer is under arrest, accused of treasonable practices, and in particular of having betrayed to Prussia the French plan of campaign in case of a war.

An English parliament committee, charged with the investigation of insurance matters, reports that at least *one-third* of all the fires in London are intentionally lighted for the purpose of thus disposing of the property insured to the companies which insure it; and that the most of this is done by "gangs of foreign Jews," who settle in London for the express purpose of following this as a business.

The by-laws of the club rooms recently established in Boston to facilitate the sale of liquor in violation of law, are said to be the handiwork of a member of the Suffolk bar famous for his "pints" of law, several of which have recently been overruled by the United States Supreme Court.

A Frenchman of good education, doing business in another city, wrote to a merchant a few days ago, that he should have taken the goods, for they were good and "*sheap*."

There is a hat manufacturing establishment in New York which is capable of turning out 12,000 hats per day. It employs 1,500 operatives, and the sales amount to $3,000,000 annually.

The extremely fine, warm weather which existed in England during the second week of May, it is said, had wonderfully changed the face of the country, promising a very early wheat harvest. The grass was also very promising.

The intelligence from Montana indicates that the people of that Territory are making extensive preparations for a general Indian war, which they evince a determination to push to the point of extermination. Acting Governor Meagher is reported to have issued a proclamation calling for six hundred mounted men for immediate service, which was being eagerly responded to, several companies having been organized in a few hours. Indian outrages upon the white settlers in the Gallatin Valley seem to be the provocation for this movement. The Indians are also said to be threatening the destruction of Virginia City and Helena.

A curious will case has been brought to light in a court in the interior of New York. A rich old farmer died and bequeathed a large sum to his daughter, provided she happened to get married to a Catholic priest; if she did not marry a priest, she was to get nothing. As celibacy is an all-important vow with clergymen of that denomination, the girl's chances are very slim for fortune, and doubtless the old man wanted to cut her off, and feared to do so openly and directly. The practical joke will be decided unlawful in a court of justice.

The excessive wet and cold rains this spring have not been without some small benefits. It is stated by those claiming to be acquainted with the fact, that the caterpillars, or army worm, which stripped the trees of their foliage last year, have been entirely destroyed.

The transactions of the Troy Wool Market footed up five millions of dollars last year. This shows Troy to be the fourth wool market in the United States. Boston stands first, New York second, Philadelphia third, and Troy fourth in the list of great wool centers.

A rush toward Russian America from California has become so exciting that the California papers have deemed it to be their duty to caution people against being too fast. As yet the country is not ours, though there is little doubt it will be.

The United Presbyterian Synod of Scotland, in their late session in Edinburgh, refused, by a vote of 232 to 136 to rescind their prohibition of instrumental music in public worship.

The report of the Famine Commissioners of India confirms previous accounts of the terrible severity of the famine in that country. The Commissioners estimate that not less than *one-fourth* of the entire population of the provinces of Orissa and Midnapore have perished—say about one million souls! In two other districts (Oude and Southeast districts) the official report gives the number of deaths in a population of half a million, as 32,500!

A German Shakespeare society has concluded an arrangement for the issue of a new amended edition of the translation of Shakespeare into German by Schlegel and Tieck.

PERSONAL.

—A well known physician of Albany called upon a lady the other day to administer medicine. He commenced operations by kissing her. Lady flared up and told her husband. Husband called on a lawyer. Lawyer dropped a note to to the physician. Physician responded, plead guilty to the kiss, asked for pardon, paid $50, and all for fame. Physician, being a married man, is advised to take warning, and in future to do his kissing at home.

—Rev. Julius Degmine was arrested at Erie, Pa., on the 26th, for embezzling $15,000 worth of revenue stamps. He was formerly connected with the Internal Revenue Office as clerk.

—Col. Roberts is going to Europe. Rumor connects his errand with an attempt to revive the Fenian excitement in the old country, but probably without the slightest reason.

—The fine statue of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, which has been on storage in St. Louis for several months, is at last to be erected in a suitable place. The Board of Improvement of Lafayette Park have proposed to the commissioners of the statue to erect the statue in Lafayette Park, at the expense of the Board, and the proposition has been accepted. The statue is life size, and was made by Miss Harriet Hosmer some years ago, and is pronounced a fine specimen of art.

—Booth, the tragedian, is about to commence an engagement in Chicago. It is rumored he will appear in Pittsburgh before he returns to New York.

—Speaking of Detective Baker's book, the New York *Times* says: Baker's book seems to be filled with the most extravagant and absurd inventions upon nearly every point to which it relates. It is evidently published to make a sensation rather than to tell the truth.

—In consequence of the late announcement by the *Independent* newspaper, that it is no longer to be regarded as the special advocate of Congregationalism, by which interest it was originally started, several propositions have been started, in Boston, Chicago and elsewhere, to supply its place. It is understood that meantime a well known, public-spirited and wealthy gentleman of New York city has offered to furnish Rev. Henry Ward Beecher with all the capital he may need to start a new *Independent* of his own in New York. The proposal is under consideration. One would think Mr. Beecher would want to get "Norwood" off his hands before undertaking anything new.

—The parties who furnished the information that Greeley has written a letter to Gen. Breckinridge asking him to return to America, further state that President Johnson has written one of similar import to him, which, with that of Mr. Greeley's, was forwarded by a lady of the city who seems to be a sincere friend of the ex-rebel.

—President Johnson has appointed John Hay, formerly President Lincoln's private secretary, to the Austrian mission at Vienna, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Minister Motley. Mr. Hay received a similar appointment to Paris, from President Lincoln, after the death of Minister William L. Dayton, and discharged the duties of the position with ability and credit. Had the nomination of Mr. Hay been made a couple of months earlier, it might have received the confirmation of the Senate, which was denied to numerous hungry aspirants for the place.

—Secretary Stanton is said to be astounded and indignant at the impudent Munchausen stories dished up by Detective Baker in his recently published book. It will gratify many to learn that the Secretary is at last convinced that the confidence which, against the advice of friends, he reposed in the Detective, was misplaced.

—It has been proposed to raise a fund in the Southern States to buy a homestead for Jeff. Davis. This movement shows that no great anxiety is felt by his friends respecting his trial for treason.

—Mr. George Peabody is to pay twenty-five hundred dollars in gold, for the privilege of six months' salmon and trout fishing in the West of Ireland.

—The President will leave Washington for Raleigh, North Carolina, on Saturday. His daughter, Mrs. Stover, will accompany him, and probably a couple of Cabinet Ministers.

—General Allen A. Benton, late Minister to Bogota, has presented to General Grant a pair of solid silver spurs, of very antique pattern, and weighing a pound apiece.

—J. N. Maffitt, the rebel privateer, is in Washington trying to obtain a pardon. He owned a good deal of property in that city which has been confiscated; hence his anxiety.

Cumberland Presbyterians.

At the meeting of the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly, recently in session in Memphis, was considered the question of union with the Old School Presbyterian Church. A lengthy report on the subject was adopted which concluded thus:

In reference to the whole subject, this Assembly devoutly prays that the will of God may be done. This Assembly is willing to meet its brethren on this subject without expressing their cordial approbation of the earnest and able manner in which the Rev. T. D. Witherspoon discharged his duties as commissioner from the General Assembly of this church.

In conclusion the committee recommend the appointment of a committee of six to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Presbyterians at such times and places as the two committees may determine, and to report the result of this conference to the next General Assembly.

The committee recommend the appointment of commissioners to the several Presbyterian churches with whom we are in correspondence.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPERANCE UNION.—This recently formed organization is about to begin its working duties. The State has been divided into the eastern, middle and western departments, each to have a traveling agent and lecturer, to effect the object of the society in earnest and perpetual efforts for the general practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. Contributions and communications to be sent to William Nicholson, Esq., resident secretary, at the office, 118 south Seventh street, Philadelphia.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

An Important and Hitherto Unpublished Letter--The Programme of Secession.

The Hartford *Press* prints the following letter from an original manuscript now in that office:

WARREN COUNTY, MISS., November 19, '60.—*The Hon. R. B. Rhett, Jr.*—DEAR SIR: I had the honor to receive, last night, yours of the 27th ult., and hasten to reply to the inquiries propounded. Reports of the election leave little doubt that the event you anticipated has occurred, that electors have been chosen, securing the election of Lincoln, and I will answer on that supposition.

My home is so isolated that I have had no intercourse with those who might have aided me in forming an opinion as to the effect produced on the mind of our people by the result of the recent election, and the impressions which I communicate are founded upon antecedent expressions.

1. I doubt not that the Governor of Mississippi has convoked the Legislature to assemble within the present month, to decide upon the course which the State should adopt in the present emergency. Whether the Legislature will direct the call of a Convention of the State, or appoint delegates to a Convention of such Southern States as may be willing to consult together for the adoption of a Southern plan of action, is doubtful.

2. If a Convention of the State were assembled, the proposition to secede from the Union, independently of support from neighboring States, would probably fail.

3. If South Carolina should first secede, and she alone should take such action, the position of Mississippi would not probably be changed by that fact. A powerful obstacle to the separate action of Mississippi is the want of a port, from which follows the consequence that, her trade being still conducted through the ports of the Union, her revenue would be diverted from her own support to that of a foreign government, and, being geographically unconnected with South Carolina, an alliance with her would not vary that state of case. [sic].

4. The propriety of separate secession by South Carolina depends so much upon collateral questions that I find it difficult to respond to your last inquiry, for the want of knowledge which would enable me to estimate the value of the elements involved in the issue, though exterior to your State. Georgia is necessary to connect you with Alabama, and thus to make effectual the co-operation of Mississippi. If Georgia would be lost by immediate action, but could be gained by delay, it seems clear to me that you should wait. If the secession of South Carolina *could* be followed by an attempt to coerce her back into the Union, that act of usurpation, folly, and wickedness would enlist every true Southern man for her defence. If it were attempted to blockade her ports and destroy her trade, a like result would be produced, and the commercial world would probably be added to her allies. It is therefore probable that neither of those measures would be adopted by any Administration, but that Federal ships would be sent to collect the duties on imports outside of the bar, that the commercial nations would feel little interest in that, and the Southern States would have little power to counteract it.

The planting States have a common interest of such magnitude, that their union, sooner or later, for the protection of that interest is certain. United they will have ample power for their protection, and their exports will make them allies of all commercial and manufacturing powers.

The new States have a heterogeneous population, and will be slower and less unanimous than those in which there is less of the Northern element in the body politic, but interest controls the policy of the States, and finally all the planting communities must reach the same conclusion. My opinion is, therefore as it has been, in favor of seeking to bring those States into co-operation before asking for a popular decision upon a new policy, and relation to the Federal Union. If So. Ca. should resolve to secede before that co-operation can be obtained, to go out leaving Georgia and Alabama, Louisiana in the Union, and without any reason to suppose they will follow her, there appears to be no advantage in waiting until the government has passed into hostile hands and men have become familiarized to that injurious and offensive perversion of the general government from the ends for which it was established, to unite with us in the freedom and carelessness of private correspondence, and regret that I could not give more precise information. Very respectfully, yrs, etc. JEFFN DAVIS.

THE REIGN OF MAXIMILIAN.

His Barbarities--How will he be Treated.

A writer in the Boston *Advertiser*—"One who has resided in the City of Mexico many years"—predicts that Maximilian will not be put to death, but treated as a prisoner of war, though he may encounter some rough usage before he comes within the personal control of Juarez. This, the writer thinks would be good policy as well as magnanimity. He nevertheless draws a dark picture of the reign of Maximilian in Mexico. We quote as follows:

Many unjust Mexicans have been murdered by his creatures, or have pined away in dungeons without knowing the name of the accuser or the nature of the accusation. A publication will be understand is to be made after he has an opportunity to know the charge against him and prove his innocence, was a thing unknown in Mexico during Maximilian's "reign of terror." He has used for his instruments of cruelty and oppression persons having the worst elements of the Mexican character. Leonardo Marquez, now in command of the city of Mexico (if he has not been captured), is known by his countrymen as the "Hyena of Tacubaya," from the fact that he here made a general massacre of his prisoners. After the carnage was over, an ominous surgeon, Diaz Covarrubias, repaired to the spot and attempted to alleviate the miseries of some of the prisoners who were wounded. He was arrested, and kept a prisoner long enough to make it appear that he had never been a confidant, though he was a person of the highest personal character and of fine literary attainments. Efforts were made for his release, but Marquez responded to these attempts by having him shot for being a Liberal.

After the establishment of the government of Juarez in Mexico in 1861, there remained in arms against it only Mejia in the north, and Marquez, the latter of whom, with a few men, occupied the capital. Several times were rolled and recalled, in Pennsylvania, 197,460 tons, being considerably over one-third of the whole manufacture of the United States. The value of coal, iron and petroleum is set down at $158,231,242. Some attempt has been made to ascertain the manufactures and productions of the city, which, in the table given, foot up for the year $127,661,800; but this amount is only ascertained by returns of taxable articles.

The foreign trade of Philadelphia is set down for the year thus: Exports, $17,015,901; imports, $13,365,605. This is an increase of nearly $5,000,000 in the exports, and nearly $4,000,000 in the imports. The foreign exports are larger than they have been for sixty years, but not equal to what they were between 1804 and 1808, when the highest point attained was over $31,000,000. The imports are larger than they have been for five years, but not in the average as great as they were from 1845 to 1860.

ATTORNEY GENERAL STANBERY.

What the South Thinks of Him, &c.

The Attorney-General's opinion on the reconstruction act does not give much satisfaction to such Southern papers as have been received. They complain that it is long and timid, and far below the requirements of the time. It appears to be held among a majority of the Republican members of Congress in the city as of small consequence. His opinion on the powers of the military commanders are looked for with more interest. It is understood semi-officially that it will deny their right to remove civil officers for any cause whatever; and half a dozen members of the House may be quoted as saying that if the President makes orders in accordance with his opinion the duly session of Congress is certain. Mr. Stanbery will be absent till next week, and his second paper is not likely to appear before twelve or fourteen days at least.

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* pronounces the opinion "unstratified nonsense," and says:

We thought of giving an editorial synopsis of it; but after reading it twice, we are wholly unable to understand it. It is as unintelligible written in the English tongue, but the manuscript has apparently gotten deranged in the hands of the printer, and the result is, the opinion of the Attorney General is a mass of unstratified nonsense.

The Lynchburg *Republican* says:

When Attorney General Stanbery is next called upon to deliver his opinion on registration, reconstruction, disfranchisement, or anything else, we hope he will send for us to help him. We engage to put his views within one-tenth the compass of the "opinion" he sent us on Saturday night and Sunday, without any injury to its sense or force.

The Trade of Philadelphia.

The annual report of the Philadelphia Board of Trade give the following information relative to the trade of that city last year: Of coal the aggregate sent to market was 12,397,747 tons, worth, at say $4 a ton, nearly $50,000,000. Of petroleum there were shipped to foreign ports 392,542 barrels, the trade in that article having more than doubled since 1865. The iron manufacture of the city for the first six months of the year, excepting railroad iron, was worth $6,216,540, and of the State of Pennsylvania, $36,316,004.

For the last six months the iron return of Pennsylvania, excepting railroad iron, was $24,961,820. Of railroad iron there was rolled and recolled, in Pennsylvania, 197,460 tons, being considerably over one-third of the whole manufacture of the United States. The value of coal, iron and petroleum is set down at $158,231,242. Some attempt has been made to ascertain the manufactures and productions of the city, which, in the table given, foot up for the year $127,661,800; but this amount is only ascertained by returns of taxable articles.

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Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Edward Senll, Esq., editor of the Somerset *Whig*, accompanied the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad over its entire length, from Pittsburgh to Uniontown, seventy-one miles, on the recent semi-annual tour of inspection. He gives the result of his observations as follows: "The road bed is in perfect order, thoroughly ballasted, most of the gorges formerly spanned by trestle work filled up, and the cars roll along as smoothly as if on a floor. The machine shops at Connellsville, are models of neatness, compactness and well directed skill. At this point the company builds its cars and passenger coaches, repairs and almost renews its locomotives, and turns out all the machinery necessary for the working of a first class road. Of the management of the road we cannot speak in too high terms. The President (Mr. Hughes) is evidently the right man in the right place, and his fine administrative abilities are seen and felt along and through the entire route. Prompt-ness, energy, care, skill and undeviating courtesy mark every employee of the road with whom we came in contact, and doubtless much of its very rapidly increasing business is due to this source. On inquiry, we learned that no less than twenty-two trains daily arrive and depart from the Pittsburgh end of the line, and the company is compelled by the press of business to add constantly to its engines and rolling stock, and in this connection it should be remembered that owing to low grades, one engine transports nearly double the amount of cars that can be hauled on the Pennsylvania Central, and other Western Pennsylvania roads. The coke trade of this region is enormous, there being literally more than a mile of ovens in the vicinity of Connellsville, and many more in process of erection. The coal, sand and lumber business is unequalled by any other route leading into Pittsburgh. The best test however of the prosperity and prudent management of this road is the fact, that it is the only railroad whose receipts have not diminished since the termination of the war. When our long deferred hopes of its completion are consummated, as they must be ere long, the Connellsville Railroad will at once take rank as one of the most important and useful as well as the very best paying roads in the country.

The Public Finances.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending March 31st, 1867:

RECEIPTS.

From customs	$46,159,661 17
From sales of public lands	270,628 36
From direct tax	1,333,660 38
From internal revenue	93,491,533 73
From premiums on the sale of coin bonds	4,027,000 00
and from miscellaneous sources	13,702,190 99
From loans	129,564,986 50
Total receipts	$289,549,661 33

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$11,818,613 76
Interior, Pensions and Indians	7,714,000 00
War	24,291,000 00
Navy	8,833,191 75
Interest and Seventhirty compound	1,499,406 87
Payment of the principal and interest of the public debt	174,610,339 02
Total expenditures	$232

The Daily Commercial

THE LITTLE COFFIN.

'Twas a day re-crowned to-day,
Flood bound and glittering
With its store of silver white,
Silver tablet, blank and bright,
Downy pillowed, satin lined,
That it, loitering, chanced to find,
All the dust, the ashes, the gloom
Of the undertaker's room
Waiting empty—all for whom?

Ah! what love-watched cradle bed
Keeps to-night the waiting head?
Ah! on what soft, pillowing breast
Is the cherub form at rest?
That one long, with darkened eye,
Sleeping to no lullaby,
Whitely robed, and still and cold,
Pale flowers slipping from its hold,
Shall this dainty couch enfold?

Ah! what bitter tears shall stain
All this satin sheet like rain,
And what lowering hopes be hid
'Neath this tiny coffin lid?
On whose casket shall appear
Little words that must be there,
Little words out-dropped and true,
Stirring mother's heart anew—
Sweet, pet name, and aged two.

Oh! can sorrow's hoveridg pinion
Round our pathway excite a gloom;
Chill and darksome as the shade
By an infant's coffin made?
From our arm an angel flies,
And our startled, darkened eyes,
Weeping round its vacant place,
Cannot rise its path to trace!
Cannot see the angel's face!

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its Business Capabilities and Prospects.

The Future of our Country.

From a lengthy description of the Union Pacific Railroad and the country it traverses, we extract the following:

BUSINESS CAPABILITIES AND PROSPECTS.

No argument is necessary to show that the traffic over the only line of railway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and passing through the richest agricultural and mining regions of the country, must be enormous and constantly on the increase as the resources of those regions are developed and the population increases. Already, according to a statement put forth by the Company, the interest on the bonds is more than *provided for by the net earnings of the various sections of the road, as they are completed.* On the 305 miles on which the cars are now running west from Omaha, the receipts for the first two weeks in May were $113,000; and as the road is extended towards the great mining centers, the business in freight and passengers constantly increases; and as there can be no competition from rival roads, the Company has full power to charge remunerative prices. The price of freight by teams from the Missouri river was formerly 25 cents per pound, or $500 per ton.

There can be no question that the annual product of the precious metals in the Pacific States, which is now estimated at $100,000,000 per annum, will be vastly increased as soon as the railroad opens an easy and inexpensive pathway to the golden regions of the Rocky Mountains. Now, the difficulties and cost of communication are so great that none but the very richest veins can be worked; but with cheap transportation, hundreds of thousands of hardy miners will successfully develop other mines, that, with less costly working, will be even more profitable than the average of those now in operation; and the business of this constantly increasing mining interest must pass over this road.

The number of passengers by sea, between the Atlantic ports and San Francisco, amounts to more than 56,000 persons annually. Taking into account the greater ease, security and rapidity of railroad communication, it may be safely assumed that at least an equal number of people would prefer the overland route; and these, reckoned at $150 each (about one-half of the steamer price), would produce a revenue of $7,500,000. But, taking the statistics of the present overland travel, it would be safe to double this estimate; and taking into account the rapid increase of the population of the Pacific coast, and the immense freighting and express business that must pass over this line, there is every reason to believe that the Union Pacific Railroad will be one of the most profitable, as it is the most colossal work of the age.

Within three years, therefore, the iron road will stretch in a continuous and unbroken line from New York to San Francisco, uniting the Atlantic to the Pacific States with bands that cannot be severed. All along its route we shall see villages and cities starting up, and the waste but fertile regions of the far West filling with an enterprising population, carrying with it the wealth, the arts and refinements of the highest civilization; and over the long line a perpetual and ever-increasing stream of travel will the ocean forward pass and repass without interruption, as now it passes up and down the Mississippi.

A Dangerous Insect.

Du Chaillier, the celebrated traveller, in a corner on Africa, gives the following description of the black Bashikonay ant;

These black Bashikonay may be well called he lords of the forest. It is the most voracious creature I ever met. It is the dread of ll living animals, from the leopard to the mallest insects. It is their habits to march hrough the forests in a long regular line, a ine about two inches broad and often several miles in length; all along this line are larger nts, who act as officers—stand outside the ants and keep this singular army in order, f they come to a place where there are no rees to shelter them from the sun whose heat hey cannot bear, they immediately build an underground tunnel, through which the whole rmy pass in clumns to the forest bepond.

When they grow hungry, as by a sudden ommand, the long file spreads itself through he forest, advancing forward, attacking and deouring all living thing with a fury quite irresistable. The elephant and the gorilla fly before hem, the black men run away; every animal hat lives in their line of march is chased. In an incredibly short space of time those that are caught are overwhelmed, killed, eaten, and only the bare skeleton remains.—They seem o travel day and night. Many a time have I been awakened out of a sleep and obliged to rush into the water to save myself from them. When they enter a house they clear it of every living thin. Cockroaches are devoured in an instant; rats and mice spring around the room in vain. They will not touch vegetable matter but they are very useful, clearing the country of many insects. When on their march the insect world flies before them, and I have often said the approach of a Bashikonay arm heralded to me by this means.

Wherever they go they make a clean sweep even ascending to the top of the trees in pursuit of their prey. Their manner of attack is an impetuous leap, instantly the strong pincers are fastened and they only let go when the piece gives way. At such a time this little insect seems animated by a kind of fury which causes it to disregard entirely its own safety. The negroes relate that criminals, by which they generally mean wizards, have sometimes been exposed to Bashikony ants, tied to a tree so they may not escape, and then been devoured to the bones. They are larger than any ants we have in America. The number of one of their armies is so great that one does not like to enter into calculations, but I have seen a continuous line passing at a good speed a particular place for twelve hours. To you may imagine how many millions there have been.

A British Colonist on the Cession of Russian America.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, the eminent Nova Scotian, has been making a speech, in which, after paying his respects to the recent act of confederation, he thus speaks of the cession of Russian America:

Hardly was the measure passed when England got a diplomatic slap in the face by the purchase of Russian America without notice or the slightest warning, and even an effort to adjust the Alabama claims appears to be but coldly entertained. What next we may get nobody can tell, *but this is certain, that in purchase the hold of Great Britain upon this continent is made more precarious*, while the difficulties of the confederacy are proportionably increased. By that purchase the United States have acquired a country as large as Canada; they have increased their land frontier from which they can annoy us by nine hundred miles, and their coast line upon the Pacific by fifteen hundred. In fact, they sandwich British Columbia between California on the one side and this new purchase on the other, in which there are seventy thousand Indians, so that the defence of our territory beyond the Rocky Mountains is almost impossible. The English newspapers try to comfort themselves with the idea that this country is all ice and snow. *That is not the case*—the worst of it abounds with fertile valleys, and the value of the mines and of the rich valleys in the interior is but little known. The coast, for a thousand miles, enjoys a moist but not very severe climate. It abounds with lumber, fish, and water-power. Into this region the young men from Maine and Massachusetts will rush, and in five years the whole coast will be enlivened with saw-mills, fishing craft, and active deep sea navigation. Even the ice will be turned to account, and will soon employ a large amount of tonnage, conveying it to the East Indies, China and Japan. Columbia, thus environed, will come into the Confederation, and we are told it. By what means we know not yet to say. But the worst feature of this transaction is the internal evidence it bears of the intimate relations between Russia and the United States, out of which may grow political enteriprises that no man can foresee.

Mania for Betting.

Some persons have a wonderful mania for betting. A good story illustrating this point, is told of one of these mania stricken individuals. The day was fine, the occasion one of interest, and the rush to the race course immense. The stands were crowded to the utmost capacity, and during the most exciting moment of the race a sea of heads surged forward, the eye fixed intently upon the horses that came down the home stretch neck and neck, straining every nerve for victory, and bounding forward like phantom steeds, or swift as the speed of shadows. The breathless suspense was succeeded by a tremendous storm of applause, and by the shrill shouts of the speculators, proclaiming the odds offered upon the result. While the storm was at its heighth, the timbers of the overcrowded stand creaked, the structure trembled, swayed and came to the ground with a terrible crash. The scene was fearful—a promiscuous shedding of human forms, faces pale with fright, a struggling, wildly shrieking, groaning mass, overcome and borne down by the fierce torrent of rushing forces. Among the first to free themselves from the *debris*, was an exciting individual who had a perfect mania for betting, and who yielded to the first impulse on the moment. He was certain that he was standing upon the highest steps of the stand, and was judged in offering and taking odds. His voice was drowned for a moment by the crash of falling timbers, but struggling above the wreck, with cadaverous form, hair dishevelled, and hat lost, he shouted with the wildest enthusiasm, while others were groaning and gasping for breath, "*A hundred to ten that somebody's killed or crippled!*"

FENIANS IN DUBLIN COURT.

Their Trial and Personal Appearance.

The trial of the Fenians before Her Majesty's Court, in Dublin, commencing about the 15th of May, was productive of much interest. In some respects the prisoners were remarkable men.

FLOOD.

Flood would be a remarkable man in any assembly by reason of his personal appearance, which is extremely handsome. He is a young fellow—say of 25 to 27 years of age—of rather more than the middle size, and well built. His features, from every point of view, are such as a sciptor might take for a type of beauty. His complexion is clear and healthy, his skin as smooth as ivory. His moustache and beard are full and flowing, and of a light color. But withal the most noticeable thing about him is the wonderful calmness and brilliancy of his eyes. He wears his hair parted in the middle and brushed neatly to each side of his forehead. His hands too, as one might see when he did not wear his gloves, are smooth and white and nicely shaped. And his dress in the dock was that of a gentleman. Nature was very favorable to him certainly, so far as the outer man was concerned; and it is evident he must have had excellent qualities of heart, too.

DUFFY.

The second prisoner, Duffy, is a small, weakly and sickly man, but intellectual looking, and of gentlemanly demeanor. He is in a far advanced stage of consumption, and apparently so near his end that one might almost expect to see the death agony come on him in the dock. He was in prison before, under the suspension of the habeas corpus act, but after a prolonged imprisonmant was released at a time when it was thought he was just about to die. But, true to the Fenian cause, even at the gates of death, he resumed operations in the conspiracy with the little share of vitality left him. His lamp of life had burned very low, but while a spark remained it should light him on his path of hostility to the British government.

CODY.

The third prisoner, Cody, is altogether a different stamp of man from the other two. He is a square-built, hard-featured, determined looking person, evidently of a lower walk of life. In addition to the general charge of Fenianism against him, there is one of a horrible nature. It is that he was President of a committee formed for the purpose of assassinating all parties who might be known to be giving information to the Governmens, or taking an active part in procuring the conviction of the prisoners. This fellow appears to have a good deal of the rowdy in his nature. Had he only conducted himsalf decently, he would not now be in the dock awaiting his sentence, which is certain to be penal servitude for life.

A Terrible Bedfellow.

I looked at my neighbor with considerable curiosity. His face indicated a man of not over thirty years—a period at which men are still young; but his hair was as white as fresh-fallen snow. One seldom sees, even on the heads of the oldest men, hair of such immaculate whiteness. He sat by my side in a car of the Great Western Railroad, in Canada, and was looking out of the window. Suddenly turning his head he caught me in the act of staring at him—a rudeness of which I was ashamed. I was about to say words of apology, when he quietly remarked:

"Don't mention it, sir; I'm used to it."

The frankness of this observation pleased me and in a very little while we were conversing on terms of familiar acquaintanceship; and before long he told me this whole story:

"I was a soldier in the army of India," said he, "and as is often the case with soldiers, I was a little too fond of liquor. One day I got drunk and was shut up in the black-hole for it. I slumped down upon the floor of the dungeon, and I was just dropping off to sldep, when I felt a cold, slimy shape crawling across my right hand as it lay stretched out above my head on the floor. I knew at once what it was—a snake! Of course my first impulse was to draw away my hand; but knowing that if I did so the poisonous reptile would probably strike its fangs into me, I lay still with my head bearing in my breast like a trip hammer. Of course my fright sobered me instantly. I realized all my peril in its fullest extent. O, how I lamented the hour that I had touched liquor! In every glass of liquor they say there is a serpent; but it does not come to everybody in the shape it came to me. With a slow undulating motion the reptile dragged its carcass across my face, inch by inch, and crept down over my breast and thrust its head inside my jacket. As I felt the hideous scraping of the slimy body over my cheeks it was only by the most tremendous effort that I succeeded in restraining myself from yelling loudly with mingled terror and disgust.

At last I felt the full weight of it coming towards my chin; but imagine what I felt at heart, if you *can* imagine it, as I realized that the dreadful creature had coiled itself up under my jacket as if I lay, and had seemingly gone to sleep, for it was still as death. Evidently it had no idea that I was a human creature; if it had it would never have acted in this manner. All snakes are cowardly, and they will not approach a human being to strike him in self defence. Three hours I lay with that dreadful weight in my bosom, and each minute was like an hour to me—like a year. I seemed to have lived a lifetime in that brief space. Every incident of my life passed across my memory in rapid succession, as they say is the case with a drowning man. I thought of my mother, away in old England; my happy home by Avon; my Mary, the girl I loved, and never expected to see them more.

"For no matter how long I bore this, I felt that it would end in death at last. I lay as rigid as a corpse, scarcely daring even to breathe and all the time my breast was growing colder and colder where the snake was basking with it, with nothing but a thin cotton shirt between my skin and its. I knew if I stirred it would strike; but I felt that I could not bear this much longer. Even if I succeeded in lying still until the guard came, I expected his opening the door and coming in would be my death warrant all the same; for no doubt the reptile would argue that I was a man, as soon as the light should be let in at the door. At last I heard footsteps approaching. There was a rattling at the lock. It was the guard. He opened the door. The snake—*a cobra di capello*—with a startling hiss, its huge hooded head, with the hideous rings around its eyes as if about to strike. I shut my eyes and murmured a prayer. Then it glided away with a swift motion and disappeared in the darkness. I staggered to my feet and fell swooning into the arms of the guard. For weeks after I was very sick; and when I was able to be about, I found my hair was white as you now see it. I have not touched a drop of liquor since."

Violating the Sunday Law by Running Trains.

An interesting case was tried in Hollidaysburg before a justice of the peace, on Saturday last. John H. Fritchey, of Altoona, had returned Robt. Webster, Wm. Cunningham, Wm. Brady and Wm. Matthews, engineers; together with Philip Lowe, George Morrow, Michael Travis and Wm. Gaily, firemen; for violating an Act of Assembly, passed April 22, 1794, in that they pursued their ordinary worldly calling, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Sunday, May 19, 1867. The facts alleged were easily proved. The attorney for the defendants said he had witnesses to prove that the prosecutor was actuated by malicious and revengeful motives in instituting the prosecutions and also by a desire to extort money from the railroad company. This proposed evidence was decided to be irrelevant, and therefore ruled out. John Riley, Esq., Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division, testified that the running of the trains objected to was considered a work of necessity, but he closed his testimony by saying that the reason the company kept them going was because they would lose money by this road being diverted to other roads, if the Sunday trains were stopped on this line. The defendants were fined $1 each and costs of prosecution. It is said that the prosecutor intends to "Fight it out on this line," by returning some of the railroad employees every week. The defendants have taken a writ of *certiorari*, returnable to the Court at the July Term, when the legality of the proceedings before the Justice will be fully tested.

Postal Telegraph.

The English were the pioneers in cheap postage, and they seem likely to be ahead of us in making the use of the telegraph popular. As soon as the now all-engrossing Reform question is settled, a bill is to be submitted to Parliament, the principal provisions of which are already agreed upon. It was at first proposed to make compulsory purchase of all telegraphic lines. Now, however, it is designed to purchase only those lines which can be obtained with the consent of present owners. When acquired, the lines are to become a department of the Post-office. Alterations in the course and terminations of the lines are to be made to suit postal purposes. The proposed charges are to be twenty-five cents for a message of twenty words, any distance. Delivery within a mile from the stations on a line is to be free. Messages for parties at a greater distance, from stations, are not to be delivered by messengers. Railroad telegraph lines are not allowed to compete with the postal lines, and must restrict their employment to railroad business. A station will be established at every post town having a population of two thousand. In London the facilities for using the telegraph will be as great as those now existing in the ordinary letter mail service, including pillar boxes for the receipt of dispatches to be forwarded. All postoffices are to be depots for the deposit of telegrams, which are to be thence dispatched to the nearest stations for transmission by telegraph.

Interesting Railroad Fight.

The contest between those who have the controlef the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and those who wish to get control, is progressing with some degree of spirit in New York, preparatory to the annual election for Directors on the 6th of June. The contest is in fact, between certain Eastern stockholders, who are dissatisfied because the present management of the company, instead of declaring dividends for the past two or three years, has devoted the profits of the road to the extensive lines of its lines to Lake Superior and the Missouri river. The fight is one of Eastern curmudgeonism versus "Young American" progress. We shall look for the result of the election for Directors, on the 6th inst., with interests.

MR. LORILLARD'S yacht Vesta, one of the contestants in the regatta last winter from New York to Cowes, has arrived. She left Cowes April 26, and for the first fifteen days had very heavy weather from the W. S. W. to W. N. W. After the 10th inst. light westerly and southwesterly winds were experienced. She comes in charge of Captain Low. She was thirty-three days out.

FOREIGN ITEMS

The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to visit their country seat at Sandringham in a few weeks, should the improvement in the health of her Royal Highness progress sufficiently.

The Great Exhibition has attracted a crowd of crowned heads to Paris, unexampled since the time when the great Napoleon was accustomed to decide upon the fate of Kings and nations.

The King of the Belgians, before leaving his capital for Paris, signed a decree remitting the punishment to persons condemned for police contraventions and certain correctional offenses. This step was in honor of his brother, the Count de Flandre's marriage.

At Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, England, there was dug up, a few days since, a small earthen jar, containing a number of Anglo-Gallic groats coined in Calais, in the reign of Henry V., and some English groats coined in London, in the reign of Edward IV.

At a meeting recently held in Paris, for the purpose of considering the desirability of building a church in that city to fully represent the Anglican communion, it was agreed that such an erection was required, and a resolution to that effect was passed unanimously. A committee was also appointed to push the matter.

Rome is considerably excited about the poisoning of half a company of foreign chasseurs belonging to the garrison of Travoli. Since the 24th of October, the day of the accident, eighteen men have succumbed, and nine others are more or less seriously ill at this moment. It appears that the company to which the victims belong, the Third, was in worse odor than the others among the population.

An extraordinary escape from what appeared certain death, is recorded in an English paper. A man named Wheatman, from Derby, was repairing a telegraph wire near the Eckington Station, and while so engaged, one of the poles suddenly snapped at the bottom and the man fell with the wires, his head resting across one of the up rails. Singularly enough, just at that moment a passenger train came up, but instead of precipitating him, as seemed inevitable, the iron guard of the engine pushed his head off the rail and the train passed on. Wheatman, though insensible when picked up, has escaped with a severe but not dangerous scalp wound.

Father Secchi, the celebrated Roman astronomer and natural philosopher, whose researches we have so often had occasion to mention, is in Paris, and passes the greater part of the day at the Exhibition, where a curious clock of his invention is to be seen, which automatically marks down, on a long strip of paper that is unrolled at one end and rolled up at the other, the hour, the direction and intensity of the wind, the quantity of rain that has fallen within a given time, the height of the barometer, and the hydrometric state of the atmosphere. All this work is effected by half a dozen pencils constantly in motion, and which perform their task with unerring fidelity.

A Swiss gentleman, speaking no English, went to visit a sister-in-law, residing at Bicester, England, a few weeks since. On his return to London he had to change trains at Bletchley, and being somewhat perplexed as to the carriage into which he was to transfer himself, was politely assisted by four other gentlemen, who entered the train with him. As soon as it started his new friends proposed a game of cards—and, on his declining to play, seized him, threw him down, robbed him, and were proceeding to further violence, when he contrived to open the carriage door and jump out while the train was at speed. He then found his way back to Bletchley, from whence he was passed on by the station master to London.

A farm servant, of Plumbland, near Carlysle, England, was riding to his work on a spirited horse, carrying at the same time a dung-fork in one hand. The animal suddenly reared and threw his rider, who fell upon the upturned prongs of the fork, one of which, entering below the right jaw, passed diagonally through the head, transfixing the root of the tongue, and finally emerging above and in front of the nose on the opposite side; a second prong also penetrating the right side of the face, in the direction of the temples, for a distance of about two inches. The poor fellow thus impaled managed to pull away the fork, and by several aid was at once sought for. The injuries, strange to say, are not likely to prove fatal.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, writing on the 10th inst., says: Arrests of individuals have re-commenced, and during the last three days an extraordinary feeling of alarm has possessed the public mind. Nearly one hundred persons suspected of belonging to the Progressista Party have been sent to the Saladero (the civil prison), and the Provincial Governors have received orders to exercise the most vigorous watchfulness. It is probable that these measures have been induced by the reappearance of the clandestine journal, the *Bolsa-pago*, of which 20,000 copies were distributed in this city on Monday last. The Queen received no less than twenty copies, and the Ministers themselves during the Senate meeting received several copies forwarded in an envelope, to resemble an official despatch. This secret journal contbines its warfare against the royal family and the present Ministry. Don Cayetano, a young Journalist, editor of the *Democracia*, which was suspended in consequence of the events of the 22d of June last year, has been condemned upon the prosecution of Marshal Narvaez, to several years at the galleys. He was recently removed from the Saladero and conveyed to the *bagne* of Toledo in company with a number of assassins and thieves, to whom he was chained by means of an iron neck ring.

Crop Prospects.

BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.—Wheat promises an abundant harvest. Oats are late and indications are that there will be a light crop. Corn is not all planted yet, while some, early planted in low ground, is reported rotting. Apples and pears have bloomed freely and promise a bountiful crop. Peaches have nearly all been frozen in the bud and in some localities the trees have been badly damaged by worms. Cherries and grapes are putting forth very late and an average of half the buds have been winter killed. In many places the vines are badly damaged and will die to the ground. The past winter has been disastrous to small fruits generally, except the hardier varieties. Strawberries have bloomed freely and we have every prospect of an abundant supply of this early and delicious fruit.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.—There is a strong concurrence of testimony as to the unprecedented breadth and promise of the wheat crop. The weather has been and is favorable for it, but not so well for corn. Still, there is abundant time yet for that unless, indeed, the coming autumn shall be cold and unpropitious as the last was. In some places the fruit has suffered some. Nevertheless the indications are pretty general for a bountiful yield.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Cutaneous Eruptions, as Blotches, Pimples, Boils, &c., are quickly removed by a short course of these remedies, the Ointment gives a clearness and transparency to the complexion, while the Pills purify the blood of all those humors which otherwise seeking outlets force themselves to the surface and disfigure the face and neck with unsightly blotches, pimples, &c. No toilette table should be without the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists.

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Is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Fluid and Blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

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☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is particularly recommended for children. It cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat and Whooping Cough; is pleasant to the taste, and acts like a charm. JOS. FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

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PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.
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The entire combination in a splendid olio of Songs, Dances, Negroisms and the new sensation drama called THE WORKING GIRLS' STRIKE; or, LIFE IN PITTSBURGH.

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Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
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All orders punctually attended to.

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Great National Railway Across the Continent.
Their line will extend from Sacramento, California, across the Sierra Nevadas to the California State Line, traversing the *Richest and most Populous Section of California*, and thence through the *Great Mining Regions of the Territories*, to the vicinity of Salt Lake City.
It forms the *sole Western link* of the only route to the Pacific which is adopted by Congress and *aided by the issue of United States Bonds.*
Their road is already completed, equipped and running for 94 miles from Sacramento to within 12 miles of the summit of the Sierras, and a large amount of the work of Grading, Tunnelling, &c., beyond that point has been accomplished.
The First Mortgage Bonds of this Company afford unusual inducements of Safety and Profit to Investors, for the following among other reasons, viz:
First. The rate of interest is *Six per Cent. in Gold*, payable semi-annually in the city of New York.
Second. The *Principal* is payable *in Gold* at maturity.
Third. The cost of the Bonds, *Ninety-five Per Cent.* and accrued interest, is *Ten Per Cent.* less than that of the cheapest Six Per Cent. Gold Bearing Bonds of the Government.
Fourth. The *United States Government provides nearly half the amount necessary to build the entire road, and looks mainly to a small percentage on the future traffic for re-payment.*
Fifth. Owing to this liberal provision accompanied with *Extensive Gr

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Aquatic Sports.

Joseph A. Scott, the champion oarsman of the Allegheny river, who has been challenged by Gordon Jackson, a member of the Manchester crew, to row a three mile race on the Monongahela river, for a purse of five hundred dollars, has signified his willingness to accept, provided the contest is changed to the Allegheny course. In case the desired change is made, Mr. Scott is willing to enter into preliminary arrangements for the race.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE.

From present indications, Mr. Scott will have no lack of opportunities to prove his right to the title of champion. Wm. Jackson, Jr., who was one of the victors at the regatta in this city two years ago, issues the following challenge:

I challenge Joseph A. Scott to row a single scull race, for three miles, on either river, for a purse of $150 or $250. Money ready at Military Hall, No. 7 Union street.

WM. JACKSON, JR.

DROWNED IN THE ALLEGHENY.—While the steamboat Echo was proceeding up the Allegheny river on Thursday night, and when nearly opposite Irwin's Vitriol Works, a colored man, named Richard Lancaster, employed as porter on the boat, fell overboard and was drowned. Every effort was made to rescue him, but without avail. The deceased was familiarly known as "Dick" Lancaster, and was well known in this vicinity. He was one of the tallest men in the county, being six feet six inches in height. The body has not yet been recovered. He wore grey jean pants and dark flannel shirt. The officers of the steamboat offer a reward for the recovery of the body.

Prothonotary.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Jacob H. Walter attempts a reply to my answer to his card, and publishes the statement of John Barton, Esq. He has not called upon Messrs. Negley and Watson, to whom I referred. As to Mr. Barton he is a friend whom I esteem highly, and he states all I expected of him. I will produce statements of the other gentlemen referred to, *full and convincing*, of what I have asserted. I can, if necessary, produce the testimony of others, delegates in the convention of 1864, and pledge myself to prove that Mr. Walters long before that convention, at it, and after he was acting Prothonotary, he *voluntarily* pledged himself to support me at this time.

I have not written or said one word in malice, and am sorry that Mr. Walter can not contend for *a public favor* in good temper.

D. C. HULTZ.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1867.

PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1867.

D. C. HULTZ, Esq.:

Dear Sir: As you referred to me in my reply to Mr. Walter's card, and has not asked for my statement, I am constrained to say briefly, that as one of Mr. Walters's supporters at the convention of 1864, I know well that what you have said as to his pledges to support you is true. He did to me, and by assenting, before the convention, after it, and after he took charge of the office, with you as chief clerk, *voluntarily* pledge himself to support you at the present time. I have no hesitation in saying that his determination to contend with you for the nomination is an unfortunate afterthought. On the morning of the convention of 1864, I met Mr. Walters and congratulated him on the success we anticipated. I asked him if he thought it best for you to go into the convention and take a complimentary vote, or withdraw. He replied that it would be better for you to have a complimentary vote—it would keep you in view and improve your chances the next run, when he would support you. I reported to you what he said, and that is the reason *Davis* went into the convention at all. I regret Mr. Walters did not stand by his pledges, and am sorry that his memory is so frail.

Yours &c.,

ALEX. M. WATSON.

The Prothonotaryship.

Since the publication of my last card, with the letter of John Barton, Esq., I am informed that D. C. Hultz has given to several persons, A. M. Watson, Esq., as authority for the statement, now in circulation, that the meeting of the Convention of 1864, Mr. Watson called upon me, and submitted to my decision the question as to whether Mr. Hultz should go into Convention and receive a complimentary vote, and that I recommended that Mr. Hultz should do so, and thereby enhance his chances for the next nomination.

It is true Mr. Watson did call upon me, on the morning of the convention, for the purpose of knowledge of the fact that I had nearly all the delegates, and would be nominated by an unprecedented vote. Admitting the fact that Mr. Hultz had done his utmost to obtain a nomination, and was utterly defeated, Mr. Watson came not to bargain for the transfer or withdrawal of Mr. Hultz, whose power and influence was immaterial to my success, but to solicit a clerkship for himself. In the meeting there submitted the question to me whether or not Hultz should go into the convention and exhibit his strength. I simply replied that Mr. Hultz and his friends might do as they thought best.

Mr. Watson then inquired if Hultz should go into the convention and receive the votes of his delegates whether or not it would prejudice his chances for a clerkship. I said to him that I thought that they (Hultz and his friends) could do as they pleased, my success being not only beyond a doubt but absolutely overwhelming. I was indifferent to any course they might pursue, as I desired to be free and untrammeled by any bargain or arrangement. In fact, I determined to not make any compromise whatever, and would then and there have given him an insulting proposition in the shape of a bargain or sale. Very recently I spoke to Alex. M. Watson in regard to this matter, and he distinctly admitted to me that he had no personal knowledge with favor of any bargain, sale or arrangement such as that alleged by Hultz and his friends, but he, at the same time stated that "Hultz and his friend" claimed that there was an understanding among Hultz's friends that I was not to be a candidate, but was to favor his nomination at this time. Whilst I had no possible interest in having Mr. Hultz go into the Convention and obtain a vote, I was willing to pursue that course, and did not turn his delegates over to me. The minutes of that Convention were made and printed nearly three years since, and have passed into history, and no tricks or special pleading can efface their meaning.

JACOB H. WALTER.

PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1867.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLES will find the most desirable bargains in Chinaware, Queensware, Glassware, Tableware, Cutlery, Silverware, Toilet articles, Vases, &c., at R. E. Breed & Co's, No. 100 Wood street.

OUT TO-MORROW, the Sunday Journal.

FREE AND PLEASANT EXCURSION to and from Sharpsburg on Monday afternoon, June 3d. Free Excursion Trains leave both Railroad Depots at 1 o'clock on that day for the sale of those beautiful lots in the center of Sharpsburg. See auction advertisement.

ADORN YOUR HOMES!—The most perfect and elegantly finished photographs of every description, style, &c., taken at moderate prices. B. L. H. Dabbs, Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair street.

24 ST. CLAIR STREET is the place to buy shoes.

WREATHS! WREATHS! WREATHS at Abel & Co.'s

THE JOURNAL, to-morrow.

& CO., No. 167, ...gies, carriages, barouches, ...each work as will compare favorably ...on that made at any point, east or west, is turned out at this establishment, and all in want of anything in this line should call and see their fine stock.

JEFF. DAVIS was in no greater strait at the time of his flight, than is a person without a suitable Hat or Cap for the "heated term." Prepare for hot times, by calling on the accomodating Shadbell's first class Hat and Cap establishment, No. 156 Federal street, Allegheny.

MEN'S heavy sip boots and shoes at 24 St. Clair street.

A SPLENDID IDEA.—Those elegant Business Suits for summer, manufactured by H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 83 Wood street.

HANDSOME SUITS are always desirable among the fun. For an elegant fit and the best material, make and finish in clothing go to H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 83 Wood street.

THE ONLY PLACE TO HAVE YOUR CLOTHES carefully and neatly done up is at the Pittsburgh Laundry, No. 84 Sixth street. Have just received the first families of the city and county.

THE NEW Sunday paper, the Sunday Journal, to-morrow.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION in manufacturing Gent's and Youths' Furnishing Goods is reached by Putnam & House, No. 73 Fifth street, and no other place can you obtain a better fit—better make—or more reasonable cost in the Shirt line. Call and examine.

THE ONLY BAKING POWDER that will keep in all climates and ensure sweet, palatable and healthy bread, etc., is known as Clayton & Davidson's celebrated Baking Powder, put up in neat packages. It is sold by all grocers, and is *cheaper* than any other similar commodity in the market. For hotels, restaurants, steamers, &c., it is invaluable. Thousands upon thousands of private families have used it, and pronounce it not only the *best*, but they will not be without it. Send to your grocer for Clayton & Davidson's Baking Powder. Ask for *it and take no other* that may be offered in its place.

LADIES,' Misses' and Children's shoes cheap at 24 St. Clair street. Prices to suit all.

SPRING STYLES FOR 1867.—These are beautiful and in great variety. The best selection can only be made at Graham & Byrne's Fashionable Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 52 St. Clair street.

BUY your boots and shoes at 24 St. Clair street.

AS SURELY AS LIGHT SUCCEEDS DARKNESS, so surely is Rosston's celebrated Yeast Powder a most invaluable facility to the housewife. Our citizens speak of it in the highest terms of praise; our merchants and business men endorse it as the most desirable article they ever found at home—our hotels and restaurant proprietors use it to the exclusion of all other yeast powders—our mails bring us every day the most indubitable evidence of its popularity in all parts of the country—our depot is thronged with wholesale buyers from morning till night—our sales are doubling every week, and the cry is still for Rosston's Yeast Powder. Sold by all grocers. Send for it at once.

BOOTS and shoes cheap at 24 St. Clair street.

THE Sunday Morning Journal to-morrow.

Interesting and Highly Successful Trial of Sabine, Day & Hollinshead's Portable Self-Acting Fire-Extinguisher.

It is the experience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, as well as of nearly every other city in the Union, that fires have been met by means *too slow, too late, and too cumbrous*. The time occupied in sending for and getting into working order our steam engines, although usually less than it was once, often proves fatal, and fires which have an *insignificant beginning*, sometimes end in the most *fearful calamities*. Was not this our experience in the great conflagration in Pittsburgh in 1845? It has been so in almost every place of any considerable size in the United States.

A series of experiments were made yesterday afternoon at the Point, with Sabine, Day & Hollinshead's celebrated Portable Self-Acting Fire Extinguisher. There were present a great crowd of spectators, including His Honor Mayor McCarthy, Chief Engineer Hare, several members of the Councils, insurance men, merchants and business men generally. Six crude petroleum oil barrels, partly filled with dry pine shavings and thoroughly saturated with petroleum oil were set on fire, and when in full blaze, and a strong breeze feeding the fire, were almost instantaneously suppressed with a single Extinguisher, which threw a small jet of its contents upon the burning mass. The last and most astonishing test was made upon a building of dry pine wood twelve feet square, with shelving on the inside, and two open windows and a door. The inside, and two open windows and a door. The inside, and two open windows and a door. The interior was thoroughly saturated with petroleum oil. Rags subsequently saturated with petroleum oil. Two or three crude oil barrels were also thrown inside. A number of buckets full of petroleum were also emptied on the inside and outside of the structure, and the torch was then applied. In an instant the flames leaped upwards and enveloped the entire building in flames. The heat was also very intense that the crowd fell back sixty feet, and many were incredulous and would not believe that the Extinguisher could possibly subdue so fierce and hot a fire, but it did so most triumphantly. Five men with the Extinguisher approached the seemingly doomed building and directed the tiny streams into the hottest part of the fire. In a moment the heat was toned so much that the men approached nearer, and in three minutes the fire was totally extinguished, and the blackened and charred structure stood like a monument to the glory of the little engine.

There was a strong breeze at the time the trial occurred, which rendered it all the more satisfactory to the spectators. This Fire Extinguisher is a ready, powerful, prompt and *never failing* little engine, capable of being used at any hour and in any place—and of thus stifling a fire at the moment of its discovery, even when the fire is of an alarming extent, and at the same time avoiding the damage caused by a large quantity of water, now required to arrest its progress. It is so simple in construction that the mere turning of a little faucet puts it into full force and complete action; harmless to life, health and property; always ready for *instant* service, though standing unused for months or even years—a child the age of a person may carry it without hindrance; entirely self acting and self propelling, so that all a person has to do is to direct the stream by means of a nozzle, and it does it. It contains a chemical fluid, cheaply, simply and instantaneously made, every drop of which produced upon the fire an effect which can never be resisted until set on fire—less than one half the contents of a single machine is capable, when rightly directed, of extinguishing a fierce and large fire in its earliest stages. The Extinguisher occupies little room, requires but a pail of water; weighs, when ready for service, from seventy to ninety-five pounds; is strapped to the shoulders, and carried with great ease upon the back, and is found to create a revolution in fire matters in this country as it has already done in France and England, where it has superceded the hand and steam engines almost generally. It is not saving too much, that the Extinguisher possesses marvelous powers.

The Extinguishers are manufactured by Messrs. Sabine, Day & Hollinshead, No. 300 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. There are three sizes, viz.: No. 1, weighing forty pounds, capacity four gallons, throws for five minutes; No. 2, weighs seventy pounds, capacity six gallons, throws ten minutes; No. 3, weighs one hundred pounds, capacity ten gallons, throws fifteen minutes. They can be obtained of Messrs. Philip Wilson and William W Parrish, No. 75 Water street. They will be found indispensable in Churches, Factories, Warehouses, Railway Stations, Hotels, Private Dwellings, &c., &c. For Steam and Ferry Boats, they are as valuable as a Life-Preserver. On rosin, tar, and other inflammable materials where water fails, the Extinguisher produces instant effect. Any person can re-charge the machine in two minutes.

Let Merit be the Test of all Things.

In our advertising columns, our readers will find a remarkable certificate from H. Mishler, Esq., of Connelsville, Pa., in favor of Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters. Mr. Walters was a great sufferer from Chronic Diarrhœa, and for a year and a half he found it impossible to obtain any permanent relief from the various medicines that he used. He says he tried several different kinds, all recommended as sure cures for Diarrhœa. About four weeks ago he was induced to give a trial to Mr. Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters. He used the Bitters according to the directions accompanying each bottle, and the result is that he is entirely and permanently cured. This is only one of hundreds of similar substantial and remarkable cures effected by Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters, which we know of in Allegheny county. These bitters have never yet been known to fail. As a tonic, blood purifier and a thorough alterant extant, and as a medicine they have not their equal in the world. Messrs. Fahnestock & Hotton are the agents, No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh. Mishler's Herb Bitters can be had at any drug store.

TWO HUNDRED MORE elegant spring sacques for Ladies and Misses, from three dollars upwards, at Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND MUSLINS.—Now opening every day. An entire new stock at reduced prices on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

STRAW GOODS.—JUST received a full supply at Smithson, Palmer & Co.'s Emporium, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS AND BALMORALS, for ladies, gents, misses and children. Everybody can be suited in this line can be obtained at most reasonable prices at the Emporium, 55 and 57 Fifth street, Smithson, Palmer & Co.

CARPETS.—Superior ingrain, rag, linen and stair carpets at less than manufacturers' invoice prices, at private sale at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street. Smithson, Palmer & Co.

THE ONLY RELIABLE cloak and cloth house in the city. Spence's, No. 73 Market street. All the new Spring styles in cloaks, sacques and ladies' dress trimmings.

DRY GOODS.—Plain Berages, Chintz, Lawns, Dress Goods, Alpacas, Foulards, Grenadines, &c., now opening. A new stock on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

I HAVE been troubled with dyspepsia and general debility. The Indian Doctor is helping me very much. J. D. Decrow,
161 Third street.

I HAV[illegible]oubled with dyspepsia for [illegible]almost reduced to a skele-
I commenced using the
treatment I have gained
perfectly cured.
...UCKIE, French's Landing.

I applied to the Indian Herb Doctor, 194 Liberty street, I could hardly walk a single block, I had the consumption. I have gained seven pounds of flesh in two weeks; my coughing and spitting is gone, and I am able to attend to my business. EZRA EASTLE,
Allegheny City.

The Doctor's office is 194 Liberty street.

BLACKBERRY WINE AND BRANDY.—The best article in use for diarrhœa and dysentery is a pure article of Blackberry Wine or Brandy. Fulton, corner Fifth street, has a very fine article for sale at low prices.

THE BEST TONIC.—Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Combination of Iron, Phosphorated and Calisaya, known as Ferro—Phosphorated Elixer of Calisaya. This restorative compound imparts the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs.

One pint contains the virtue of one ounce of Calisaya, and one teaspoonful a grain of Iron and Phosphorus.

Manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. For sale by all druggists. s*

THE MOST DESIRABLE STYLES and patterns in sacques, basques, wraps, &c., at Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

SOMETHING FOR OUR HOMES.—Hogle & Chambers, No. 74 Fifth street, have just received a new and magnificent stock of Albums of all styles and prices. Also, a rare collection of stereoscopic views, stereoscopic glasses, &c. Elegant literature for the fireside and drawing room. Give us a call.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES and complete outfits for Sunday Schools, furnished by F. J. Reiteman, No. 115 Third street. Will not be undersold.

LADIES ARE REQUESTED to call at No. 73 Market street and examine our Spring styles of cloaks and sacques.

ATTENTION! YOUNG MEN.—At Hogle & Chambers, Iron City Emporium, No. 74 Fifth street may be found the *best assortment* in the city of Base Ball paraphanalia, and at the very *lowest cash prices*. Base Ball literature, score books, &c., &c.

PARIS AND NEW YORK spring and summer styles of cloaks, sacques, &c., at Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

THE MONUMENTAL FAIR.—Among the immense variety of beautiful and costly articles which are seen at the Monumental Fair, is a collection of base Balls, Bats, Shoes, Guide Books, &c., *donated* by that enterprising Young firm—our neighbors—Messrs. Hogle & Chambers, Iron City Emporium, No. 74 Fifth street. They are deserving of much praise for their laudable effort to make the Monumental Fair a success. Their donation is one of the finest, and visitors to the Fair must not fail to inspect these articles on exhibition and for sale there, and we would remind our readers just here that Hogle & Chambers have the largest and finely selected stock of Base Ball paraphanalia at their store, and at very low prices. Our Base Ball friends, we hope, will make a note of the fact and act accordingly.

A VALUABLE ACCESSION to Pittsburgh.—Our readers ought not to fail visiting the Iron City Emporium of Messrs. Hogle & Chambers, the enterprising and obliging general news agents, dealers, publishers, &c., No. 74 Fifth street, next door to the COMMERCIAL Building. Messrs. H. & C. are daily receiving the earliest and newest publications of the day, including all the popular periodical literature, newspapers, magazines, monthlys, etc. Give them a call at once.

SUMMER STYLES FOR 1867.—The latest and newest styles in Hats, Caps, Straws, &c., for Gents, Youth and Children, have just been received at Graham & Byrne's Fashionable Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 52 St. Clair street.

LOOK out for the Sunday Journal.

THE Journal, to-morrow.

OUR SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES are elegant beyond description. Call and examine it. O'Donnell & Co.'s, No. 85 Wood street.

THE new Sunday paper, the Journal.

MANY ludicrous scenes occurred in Chicago last summer when everybody was afraid of cholera. A great apprehension from cholera? A great apprehension from dandruff from his customers ously removing the dandruff from his customers ously removing the dandruff from his customers ously removing the